
MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

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8A -- MFBU Determinations

1. MFBU CHART

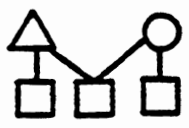
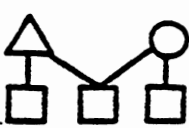


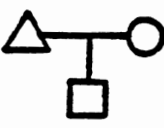
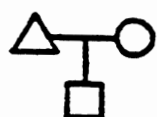
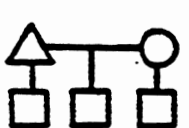
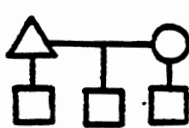

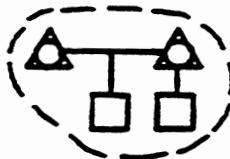
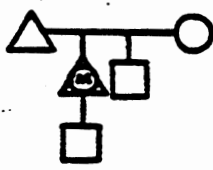


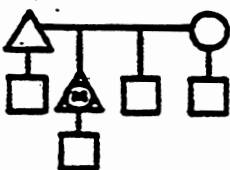
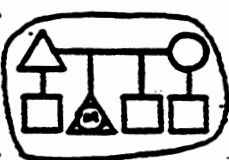




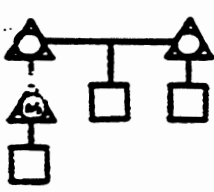
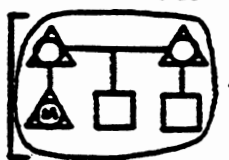



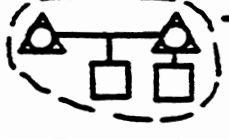

This chart is to be used in conjunction with Section 50372 (a)(4).

LEGEND:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>△ = Male</p> <p>○ = Female</p> <p>△ = Male or Female</p> <p>□ = Child</p> | <p>△_M = Unmarried minor parent</p> <p>△_{MC} = Child requesting minor consent only</p> <p>△_R = Caretaker relative</p> <p>< > = Ineligible member of MFBU</p> |
|--|--|

FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HOME (NOT PA OR OTHER PA)	MFBU
1 △	1 △
2 △—○	2 △—○
3 △ □	3 △ □
4 △ □	4 △ □ OR If children Excluded per 50381 } △ ○

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<p>5</p> 	<p>5</p>  <p>OR</p> <p>If mutual children Are excluded per 50381</p>  
<p>6</p> 	<p>6</p> 
<p>7</p> 	<p>7</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>With Stepparent Unit</p> 
<p>8a</p> 	<p>8a</p> <p>Two MFBUs</p>  <p>AND</p> 
<p>8b</p> 	<p>8b</p> <p>Two MFBUs</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p>With S.U.</p> 
<p>8c</p> 	<p>8c</p> <p>Two MFBUs</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>AND</p>  <p>With S.U.</p>  <p>OR</p>  <p>With S.U.</p>





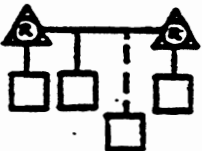
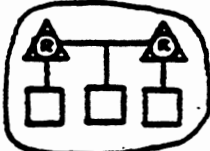


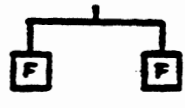



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<p>9a.*</p>	<p>9a Two MFBUs</p>
<p>9b.*</p>	<p>9b Two MFBUs</p>
	<p>9c Two MFBUs</p>

*If the mutual children of the unmarried parent are excluded in accordance with Section 50381, See 4 and 5 to determine status of second unmarried parent and 8 to determine status of unmarried minor parent.

If unmarried minor parent wants minor consent services only, include as a eligible person in MFBU with his/her child.

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10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and any family combination	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/> all other family members PA or other PA	11	ALL <input type="checkbox"/>
12		12	 OR  AND 
13		13	 
14	Foster Home 	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Foster Home 	15	 
16	Detained or placed in institution by court or agency 	16	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Not living with parent or parent - PUBLIC FUNDS <input type="checkbox"/>	17	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Not living with parent or parent AND OVER 14 <input type="checkbox"/>	18	<input type="checkbox"/>

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8B -- Medi-Cal Family Budget Unit (MFBU) Determination, Family Member In Long-Term Care (LTC) Facility or Board and Care (B&C)

LTC facility is defined as a medical institution or nursing facility. See All County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 90-01, Section 50056.5.)

I. SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT CASES

The following information is to be used in conjunction with ACWDL 91-84.

THE SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT PROVISIONS APPLY WHENEVER INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE MARRIED TO ONE ANOTHER (EVEN WHERE LEGALLY SEPARATED FOR YEARS) MEET THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS. Married individuals are considered to be spouses for spousal impoverishment purposes until the marriage is dissolved or annulled. If the following definitions of an Institutionalized Spouse and Community Spouse do not apply, then Section II shall apply.

Institutionalized and Community Spouses (whether or not there are children residing with the Community Spouse) shall be in separate MFBUs and the spousal impoverishment provisions contained in ACWDL 90-01 shall apply on the first of the month of admission to a medical institution or nursing facility.

An Institutionalized Spouse is:

- admitted to a medical institution or a nursing facility on or after September 30, 1989;
- expected to remain an inpatient (see NOTE below) for a continuous period of 30 consecutive days or more (a continuous period ends when the institutionalized spouse has not received inpatient care in a medical institution or nursing facility for a full calendar month);
- married to a community spouse; and
- not Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cash or AFDC-MN immediately prior to admission.

NOTE: Unless the applicant has been an inpatient for 30 days or more, the expectation to remain for 30 days or more must be verified by a statement (signed and dated) from the institutionalized spouse's physician.

A Community Spouse is:

- married to an Institutionalized Spouse, and
- is not an inpatient in a medical institution or nursing facility.

NOTE: A Community Spouse may be a resident in a board and care facility, assisted living facility or other nonmedical living arrangement.

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The following charts DO NOT apply if the spouses meet the criteria in Section I beginning on 8B-1.

II. NONSPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT FOR SPOUSES WHO ARE AGED, BLIND, AND DISABLED (ABD), MEDICALLY INDIGENT(MI) AND AFDC

NOTE: Where the chart indicates that couples are in separate MFBUs, the separation occurs in the month following the month that the first spouse was admitted to the LTC facility or B&C facility.

RULE 1: WHERE ONE OR BOTH SPOUSES ARE ABD, THEN SEPARATE MFBUs

- Individuals who are married to each other but who are separated or who have experienced a break in marital ties are in separate MFBUs beginning with the month of the separation or break.
- Division of community property applies when in separate MFBUs. Once couples are placed into separate MFBUs, the couple is never recombined unless they live together in the home again for a full calendar month for property purposes. For income purposes, the share of cost calculations may differ for the month of return to the home.

RULE 2: ALL OTHER (AFDC OR MI) SPOUSES ARE IN THE SAME MFBU

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NONSPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT ABD, MI, AFDC SPOUSES (cont.)

One or Both Spouses in LTC Facility or B&C. An LTC facility is defined as a medical institution or nursing facility (see ACWDL 90-01, Section 50056.5).

THIS CHART DOES NOT APPLY TO SPOUSAL IMPOVERISHMENT CASES	ABD/MI Spouse in LTC Facility	ABD/MI Spouse in B&C	ABD/MI Spouse in the Home	AFDC Spouse in the Home	AFDC Mn/Cash Spouse Now & Immediately Before LTC or B&C Entry - Temp. Absent	ABD/MI Spouse who was AFDC Spouse Immediately Preceding Entry to LTC Facility or B&C - Temp. Absent
ABD/MI Spouse in LTC Facility	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Both Spouses MI = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Both Spouses MI = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Both Spouses MI = Same MFBU	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One ABD Spouse = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU
ABD Spouse in B&C	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs
MI Spouse in B&C or in the Home	One ABD Spouse = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One ABD Spouse = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One ABD Spouse = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	Same MFBU	Same MFBU	One ABD Spouse = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU
AFDC Mn/Cash Spouse Now & Immediately Before LTC or B&C Entry - Temp. Absent	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	Same MFBU	Same MFBU	One Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; One MI Spouse = Same MFBU
ABD/MI spouse who was AFDC Cash or AFDC-MN Immediately Preceding Entry to the LTC Facility or B&C - Not Temp. Absent*	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One Spouse ABD = Separate MFBUs; AFDC and MI Spouses = Same MFBU	One or Both Spouses ABD = Separate MFBUs; Two MI Spouses = Same MFBU

* No temporary absence therefore not AFDC, must be ABD or MI.

III. CHILD(REN) IN LTC OR B&C

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When one or more children are in an LTC facility or B&C the following chart applies. An LTC facility is defined as a medical institution or nursing facility (see ACWDL 90-01, Section 50056.5.)

Child(ren) in LTC or B&C	One or Both ABO Parents in the Home	Only Parent is ABO in LTC or B&C	One or Both ABO Parents in the Home	Only Parent is AB in the Home	Only Parent is AB in LTC or B&C
AEDC-MN Child in LTC/B&C Living With Parent Immed. Preceding Entry	Same MFBU	Separate MFBUs	Same MFBU	Same MFBU	Same MFBU
AEDC-MN Child in LTC/B&C Not Living With Parent Immed. Preceding Entry	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs
BID Child in LTC/B&C	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs
MI Child in LTC/B&C Living With Parent Immed. Preceding Entry	Same MFBU	Separate MFBUs	Same MFBU	Same MFBU	Same MFBU
MI Child in LTC/B&C Not Living With Parent Immed. Preceding Entry	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs	Separate MFBUs

NOTES:

- Where the chart indicates that the child is in the "Same MFBU" this means that the child is in the same MFBU with the parent in the home when at least one of the parents is in the home.
- An unborn is considered to be living with the parent immediately preceding entry.

8C--PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 LIVING AWAY FROM THE PARENT'S HOME

Living Situation	Person's Characteristics	Status		Who Completes Statement of Facts	Whose Income and Property is Counted	Contact With Parent ¹
		Adult	Child			

1. Any living situation, claimed as tax dependent by parent.	A. 18-to-21-year-old. *9 B. Under 18.		X	Parents.	Parent's, 18-to-21-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
		Determine in accordance with 2 through 5, below.				
2. Independent living situation. *9	A. 18-21-year-old.	X		18-to-21-year-old.	18-to-21-year-old's.	No
	B. 14-to-18-year-old handling all of his/her own financial affairs.	X		14-to-18-year-old.	14-to-18-year-old's. *2	No
	C. 14-to-18-year-old with a parent, caretaker relative, or legal guardian handling some or all of his/her financial affairs.		X	Parent, caretaker relative, or guardian. If they will not and public agency also refuses, 14-to-18-year-old may complete.	14-to-18-year-old's. *2	Yes/No
	D. Under 14.		X	Parent, caretaker relative, or legal guardian. If they will not and public agency also refuses, child may complete.	Under 14-year-old's.	Yes/No
3. Living on the parent's property in a building that would be considered the parent's "other real property" for Medi-Cal purposes.	A. 18-to-21-year-old not receiving any financial support from parents. *9	X		18-to-21-year-old.	18-to-21-year-old's.	No
	B. 18-to-21-year-old receiving financial support from parents. *9		x	Parent.	Parent's, 18-to-21-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
	C. 14-to-18-year-old.		x	Parent.	Parent's, 14-to-18-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
	D. Under 14.		x	Parent.	Parent's, under 14-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
4. Attending school away from parent's home. *9	A. 18-to-21-year-old who always returns home when not in school or considers the parent's home his/her home.*3		X	Parent.	Parent's, 18-to-21-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
	B. 18-to-21-year-old who handles his/her own financial affairs and considers himself/herself to be living on his/her own and returns home only for visits. *3	X		18-to-21-year-old.	18-to-21-year-old's.	No

8C--PERSONS UNDER AGE 21 LIVING AWAY FROM THE PARENT'S HOME

Living Situation	Person's Characteristics	Status		Who Completes Statement of Facts	Whose Income and Property is Counted	Contact With Parent'
		Adult	Child			

4. Attending school away from parent's home. (Cont.)	C. 14-to-18-year-old handling all his/her own financial affairs.	Determine as in 4. A and B.				
	D. 14-to-18-year-old with parent handling his/her financial affairs.		X	Parent.	Parent's, 14-to-18-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
	E. Under 14.		X	Parent.	Parent's, under 14-year-old's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
5. Out-of-home care (non-medical) public agency assuming financial responsibility in whole or part (Aid Code 45) *4,5	A. Under 21.		X	Public agency assuming financial responsibility.	N/A--assumption that public agency has made needy determination (form MC 250).	No
6. Out-of-home care (non-medical) including custodial care in the state hospital).	A. 18-to-21-year-old.	Determine in accordance with 1 or 2, above.				
	B. Under 18.	Determine in accordance with 2, above.				
7. Long-term care (LTC)	A. Disabled, 18-to-21-year-old.	X		18-to-21-year-old.	18-to-21-year-old's.	No
	B. Disabled, under 18.		X	Parent or person or agency responsible for child. *6	Disabled child's.	Yes
	C. Living with parents prior to LTC status, not disabled. *7		X	Parent.	Parent's, LTC child's, other MFBU member's.	Yes
	D. Independent living, attending school, out-of-home care prior to LTC status, not disabled.	Determine as in 1 through 4, above.				No
	E. Aid Code 45 or in foster care prior to LTC status, not disabled.		X	Person or agency responsible for child.	Child's.*8	No

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FOOTNOTES:

- 1 Except for minor consent cases, contact with parents is not precluded where it is necessary to verify information provided by the child, and a release information is obtained.
- 2 The source of the 14-to-18-year-old's income does not affect his/her status as an adult. It may be a contribution from a parent, earnings, or income from any other source so long as the 14-to-18-year-old controls it and how it is spent. If the 14-to-18-year-old's only income is income in kind from a friend or nonrelative, the 14-to-18-year-old could still be considered an adult.
- 3 Generally, an 18-to-21-year-old away from home to attend school would be considered to be living in the parent's home if either of the following are true.
 - a. The 18-to-21-year-old always resumes living in the parent's home when not in school.
 - b. The 18-to-21-year-old considers the parent's home as his/her home when not in school.An 18-to-21-year-old away from home to attend school would not be considered to be living in the parent's home if all of the following are true:
 - a. The 18-to-21-year-old handles his/her own financial affairs, i.e., pays for his/her own bills, etc.
 - b. The 18-to-21-year-old considers himself/herself to be living on his/her own.
 - c. The 18-to-21-year-old returns home only for visits.These are general criteria, not an all-inclusive list. Each 18-to-21-year-old's circumstances should be evaluated separately. The fact that the parents provide 18-to-21-year-old with some financial support should not be a deciding factor in determining the 18-to-21-year-old's home.
- 4 The basic questions in determining whether a child is eligible for Medi-Cal under Aid Code 45 is whether a public agency is assuming financial responsibility for the child's care in whole or in part. Per Section 50077, a public agency is any administrative division of federal, state, or local government. The agency must be assuming the responsibility to see that the child's care is paid for. This responsibility must exist even when the child's own income is used to pay for a part of the care. The amount contributed to the child's care by the public agency does not have to be any certain amount, but it is not sufficient that the public agency be contributing a set amount that has no relation to the cost of care. In addition, the agency that is providing the financial support must have responsibility for the child's placement, i.e., have the responsibility to decide where the child will live. Receipt of a cash grant or other income from a public source is not sufficient to make a child an Aid Code 45.
- 5 Included in this category are children detained or placed under Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 300 or 601. These sections allow the court to detain or place a child when that child is not adequately being cared for or when the child cannot be controlled at home.
- 6 If the disabled child was 14 to 18 years old and met the criteria in part 2B of this chart prior to LTC status, the disabled 14-to-18-year-old would complete the Statement of Facts. Likewise if the conditions of 2B are not met and no person or agency will accept responsibility or the child is under 14 and no person or agency will accept responsibility, the child may complete the Statement of Facts.
- 7 A child who was AFDC-MN prior to LTC status retains this linkage as he/she is still considered to be living in the parent's home.
- 8 These children would lose their status as Aid Code 45 and would be MI children, Aid Code 82 or 83, with one exception. If the public agency which assumed financial responsibility for the Aid Code 45 child continues to pay for his/her personal (nonmedical) needs in whole or in part, the child would continue to be considered an Aid Code 45 child and the MC 250 would be the appropriate Statement of Facts.
9. Exception: The Section 1931(b) program does not cover children up to age 21. This program covers children up to age 18 or a child who is 18 years of age up to age 19 who is enrolled in school and expected to graduate prior to age 19. To be eligible for Section 1931(b), the child must be deprived and live with a parent or relative. If the person is 18-21 years old and not enrolled in school, he/she is considered an adult and is not eligible for Section 1931(b) as a child, but may apply as an adult if he/she has a deprived child in the home or she has a deprived unborn and is in her last trimester.

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8D--MFBU DETERMINATIONS-CARETAKER RELATIVES

RELATIONSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Relationship requirements are based on the Department of Social Services CalWORKs program (formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children) Manual Section 82-808.

Relationship of a Caretaker	The caretaker relative shall be related to the applicant/eligible child as specified below.
Degree of Relatedness	The caretaker relative may be any relation by blood, marriage or adoption who is within the fifth degree of kinship to the dependent child.
Biological Relatives	The acceptable caretaker relative shall be a parent (1 st degree), grandparent (2 nd degree), sibling (2 nd degree), great-grandparent (3 rd degree), uncle or aunt (3 rd degree), nephew or niece (3 rd degree), a great-great grandparent (4 th degree), a great-uncle or aunt (4 th degree), first cousin (4 th degree), a great-great-great grandparent (5 th degree), a great-great uncle or aunt (5 th degree), or a first cousin once removed (5 th degree).
Step Relatives	A stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother or stepsister, or
Spouses of Relatives	A spouse of any person named above even after the marriage has been terminated by death or dissolution, or
Adoptive Relatives	A person who legally adopts the child or that person's relatives, as specified. See Section 50068.
Relinquishment/Adoption	The caretaker relative shall be any of the relatives specified above when a child has been relinquished, adopted, or parental rights are terminated.

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Example A: If A or B are first cousins, B's children are first cousins once removed to A and A's children are first cousins once removed to B. A's children and B's children are second cousins.

Example B: A step-grandparent is not a caretaker relative, however he/she may be a caretaker if she/he is a spouse of a grandparent.

Example C: An ex-wife of a spouse who had no children between them may be a caretaker to the children of her ex-husband's second wife as an ex-spouse, but not as a stepparent.

Example D: If an adopted child returns to live with a biological parent, the biological parent may choose to be linked as a caretaker relative even though the adoptive parent may still have legal responsibility.

Evidence includes:

- ◆ Adoption papers or records
- ◆ Baptismal records of birth and parentage
- ◆ Birth certificate
- ◆ Bureau of Vital Statistics or local government
- ◆ Records of birth and parentage
- ◆ Census records
- ◆ Church records, (including a statement from priest, minister, etc.) of parentage or relationship.
- ◆ Court records of parentage
- ◆ Court support records
- ◆ Day care center records
- ◆ Divorce papers
- ◆ Family Bible
- ◆ Hospital or public health records of birth and parentage
- ◆ Indian census records
- ◆ Insurance policy
- ◆ Juvenile court records
- ◆ Marriage licenses/records
- ◆ Outpatient care records from a hospital, clinic, or physician
- ◆ Paternity records maintained by a Child Support Agency
- ◆ School records
- ◆ Voluntary social service agency records

If there is no evidence, a sworn statement signed by the caretaker is acceptable when evidence is not conflicting and attempts to obtain verification are documented in the case record.

DETERMINING CARE AND CONTROL

The following factors may be considered when determining whether the caretaker has care and control when the child is living in the home with a caretaker.

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- ◆ Deciding where the child attends school or child care.
- ◆ Dealing with the school on educational decisions and problems.
- ◆ Controlling participation in extracurricular and recreational activities.
- ◆ Arranging medical and dental care services.
- ◆ Claiming the child as a tax dependent.
- ◆ Purchasing and maintaining the child's clothing.

NON-PARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE PROGRAM RULES

- A caretaker relative is not required to be in the MFBU if they are not requesting benefits for themselves.
- A caretaker relative is linked to the related child because the parent is absent from the home or for Section 1931(b) purposes only, the parent lives in the home, but has no care and control.
- Only siblings and half-siblings are in the same MFBU.
- Only one caretaker relative may be linked to a child. If there is more than one child in the household and they are not siblings, each caretaker may be linked to a different child. The caretakers would be in separate budget units with their related child.
- If the caretaker relative is pregnant, aged, blind, or disabled etc., he/she need not be included with the related child; however, he/she must be linked to a deprived child to be eligible for the Section 1931(b) program.
- A caretaker relative with his/her own deprived child and a related child may choose to be linked to either his/her own child or the related child.
- If an MFBU which contains a caretaker relative and related children has excess property or a share of cost, follow existing Sneede/Gamma procedures in Article 8F. Caretaker relatives are not responsible for their related children and do not allocate to them. The related children receive a full income limit or maintenance need amount rather than a prorated amount.
- A caretaker relative who is eligible for Section 1931(b) with a related child is not in the MFBU with other household members who are not eligible for Section 1931(b) unless the caretaker's spouse, other parent, or children are being evaluated for the Percent programs.
- A caretaker relative who is not eligible for Section 1931(b) and is eligible for the Medically Needy (MN) program with a related child is also in the MFBU as an ineligible member with an MN spouse or other MN parent and would be an ineligible member of

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the MI budget if he/she has his/her own MI children.

- In households where there is an MFBU which contains a caretaker relative and related children and the spouse or children of the caretaker either do not wish Medi-Cal or receive public assistance (PA) or other PA and do not appear in any MFBU, no income or property allocation is made to either the spouse or the caretaker's own children by the caretaker or vice versa. If the spouses have joint checking accounts or savings, assume $\frac{1}{2}$ is community property unless it is separate.
- If the caretaker relative is in two MFBUs, consider the caretaker relative's full income in both and allow his/her medical expenses to be used to meet the share of cost in both MFBUs as specified in Section 50379.

Note: See the Procedures 8F and 5K for more information. See Procedures Manual 8G for Section 1931(b) MFBU and income rules.

MEDI-CAL FAMILY BUDGET UNIT SCENARIOS

**Family Members Living in the Home
Who are not PA or Other PA**

MFBU Composition

EXAMPLE 1

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself and her grandchildren (siblings or half siblings). The grandfather and their children also live in the home. The grandfather has no linkage and does not wish Medi-Cal nor do their own children.

Household

1 MFBU for either Section 1931(b) or MN

Caretaker grandmother; related children;
caretaker's spouse; their own children.

a) Caretaker; related children

EXAMPLE 2

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself, her grandchildren (siblings or half siblings), her spouse, and their own children, none of whom are the grandchildren's parent(s). The grandfather and their children live in the home. The grandfather has no linkage. The grandmother has no basis for linkage except as a non-parent caretaker relative to her grandchildren.

The caretaker and her related children are eligible for Section 1931(b). The caretaker's spouse has no linkage and their own children are not deprived. The mutual children should be evaluated for the Medically Indigent (MI) program and the Percent programs, if applicable. NOTE: The caretaker is not included in the MI MFBU as an ineligible member with the caretaker's spouse in this example.

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Section 1931(b) MFBU

Caretaker Grandmother
Related Children

MI MFBU

Caretaker's Spouse (Grandfather)
Own children

Percent Programs

<Grandmother (Parent)>
<Grandfather (Parent)>
Own Children

If the caretaker and the related children are not eligible for Section 1931(b) after applying SneeDe rules, or the related children are above the age limit for Section 1931(b), all household members should be evaluated for the MN/MI and Percent programs, if applicable.

Household

2 MN/MI MFBUs

Caretaker grandmother; related children;
caretaker's spouse; their own children

- a) Caretaker; related children
- (b) Caretaker and caretaker's spouse as ineligible members; their own eligible children.

EXAMPLE 3

Aunt requests Medi-Cal for herself, her sister's children (siblings or half siblings), and her spouse who is aged. They have no children of their own in the home. The aunt has no basis for linkage except as a non-parent caretaker relative to her nieces and nephews.

If the caretaker and the related children are eligible for Section 1931(b), the caretaker is not an ineligible member of his/her spouse's MFBU.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Caretaker
Related Children

MN MFBU

Caretaker's Spouse

If the caretaker and the related children are not eligible for Section 1931(b), SneeDe rules apply. If the related children are eligible, but the caretaker is not, he/she should be evaluated for the MN program. The caretaker is linked to the deprived related children. The caretaker is in the MFBU with his/her spouse.

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Section 1931(b) MFBU

MN MFBU

Related children

Caretaker
Caretaker's spouse

If the caretaker passed Section 1931(b) but the related children do not, the children should be evaluated for the MN program. They are not in the MFBU with the caretaker's spouse. The related children must be eligible for a zero share of cost (SOC) Medi-Cal program for the caretaker to be linked to Section 1931(b). If the related children have a SOC, they should be evaluated for the Percent programs.

Section 1931(b)

2 MN MFBUs

Caretaker

a) Related Children
b) Caretaker's spouse

Percent Programs MFBU

Caretaker
Related Children

If the related children are not eligible for the Percent programs and they have income, each would be in his/her own MBU per Sneede rules. Use only each child's income and compare it to the FPL for the total family size of the original MFBU (the caretaker and the related children).

If neither the caretaker and the related children are eligible for the Section 1931(b), they should be evaluated for the MN program.

Household

2 MN MFBU(s)

Caretaker aunt; related children;
caretaker's spouse.

a) Caretaker; related children
b) Caretaker as ineligible member.
Caretaker's spouse (aged).

EXAMPLE 4

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself, her grandchild, and her sister's children. She has no spouse or children of her own living in the home. A caretaker may choose either/any MFBU. Children who are not siblings or half siblings must be in their own MFBU. This example is the same for the Section 1931(b) and MN programs.

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<u>Household</u>	<u>2 Section 1931(b) or MN MFBU(s)</u>
Grandmother; grandchild, sister's children	a) Grandchild (b) Niece, nephew, caretaker.
	or
	a) Grandchild, caretaker b) Niece, nephew.

Example 5

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself and her grandchild. She is 65 years old and chooses not to be aided as an aged person. She has no income. Her spouse does not wish to be aided. This example is the same for the Section 1931(b) and MN programs.

<u>Household</u>	<u>1 Section 1931(b) or MN MFBU</u>
Caretaker grandmother, related child Caretaker's spouse	a) Caretaker; related child

If Grandmother wished to be aided as an aged person, she would be in the MN MFBU with her spouse. The related child would be in alone in a separate MFBU.

Example 6

Father requests Medi-Cal for himself, his children, and his nephew. The father may choose to be linked to either his nephew or his children. If he chooses to be aided in the nephew's MFBU and is eligible for Section 1931(b), his income and property is not counted in the MFBU with his children.

<u>Household</u>	<u>2 Section 1931(b) MFBUs</u>
Caretaker father, nephew Caretaker's children	a) Caretaker, nephew b) caretaker's children or a) Nephew b) Caretaker and caretaker's children

If the MFBU fails the Section 1931(b) income or property test, Sneed rules apply. If the caretaker is eligible for Section 1931(b), but the nephew's or the children's income or property cause them to fail, the caretaker is not in the MN MFBU with the nephew or his/her children.

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Section 1931(b) MFBU

2 MN MFBU's

Caretaker

- a) Nephew
- b) Caretaker's children

If Sneed rules apply and the caretaker fails Section 1931(b), but the nephew or his/her children with income pass Section 1931(b), the caretaker is alone in the MN MFBU. Any allocation that the caretaker made to his/her children is deducted from his/her income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

MN MFBU

- a) Nephew
- b) Caretaker's children

Caretaker

Example 7

Brother Bill requests Medi-Cal for himself (age 22), his younger brother Bobby (age 13), and his cousin John (age 5). Bill is the caretaker of both children who live in the home. The brother has a net nonexempt income of \$2000 per month. The other children have no income. Assume the family is property eligible. Since we do not combine children who are not siblings or half siblings, the brother may choose to be linked to either child.

Household

2 Section 1931(b) MFBUs

Caretaker, younger brother, cousin

- a) Caretaker, younger brother
- (b) Cousin

or

- a) Caretaker, cousin
- b) Younger brother

Assume that the caretaker and the younger brother are in MFBU#1. The cousin is in his own separate MFBU. Evaluate the caretaker and the younger brother for Section 1931(b).

Section 1931(b) MFBU #1

Section 1931(b) MFBU #2

Caretaker	\$2000	Net nonexempt income
Brother Bobby	\$ 0	
Total	<u>\$2000</u>	
Limit (100%)	\$ 968	

Cousin	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$ 0</u>
Limit (100%)	\$716

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MFBU #1 is not eligible. Apply Sneed/Gamma since this is a caretaker relative case. No income is deemed from the caretaker to the child as he is not responsible for him.

MBU #1

Caretaker \$2000 Net nonexempt income
Total \$2000 Net nonexempt income
Limit (100%) \$ 716

MBU# 2

Brother Bobby \$ 0
Total \$ 0
Limit (100%) \$716

The caretaker is not eligible for Section 1931(b). He should be evaluated for the MN program

MN MFBU

Caretaker Bill \$2000
Total \$2000
Limit \$ 600
SOC \$1400

In month two, evaluate the Caretaker and brother Bobby using Section 1931(b) recipient income rules.

Family Members Living in the Home Who are PA or Other PA

MFBU Composition

Example 8

MFBU(s)

Uncle, his brother's daughters (siblings or half siblings), his wife and their mutual children request Medi-Cal. His wife is incapacitated. Nieces are SSI recipients. The uncle may be linked to either the SSI nieces or to his wife and their own children.

Household

Caretaker uncle, related children
on PA; caretaker's spouse; their
own children

1 Section 1931(b) MFBU

Caretaker; spouse; their own children.
or

2 Section 1931(b) MFBU's

a) Caretaker

b) Spouse; Own children

If the caretaker uncle chooses to link to the SSI nieces and is not eligible for the Section 1931(b) but his wife and children are eligible, he should be evaluated for the MN program.

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Section 1931(b) MFBU

Spouse
Own Children

MN MFBU

Caretaker

If the spouse and her children are not eligible for Section 1931(b), nor is the caretaker all should be evaluated for the MN program.

2 MN MFBU's

- a) Caretaker
- b) Caretaker as ineligible member, spouse, own children

Example 9

Uncle, his brother's daughters (siblings or half siblings), his pregnant wife and their own mutual children request Medi-Cal. Nieces are SSI recipients. Uncle has no linkage except to nieces. Assume he is eligible for Section 1931(b). The mutual children have no linkage; therefore, they and their mother should be evaluated for the MI program and the Percent programs, if applicable.

Household

Caretaker uncle, related children on PA;
caretaker's spouse; their own children.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Caretaker

MI Program MFBU

Wife, unborn, other mutual children.

If the caretaker is not financially eligible for the Section 1931(b) program, he should be evaluated for the MN program using his nieces as linkage. He would be an ineligible member of the MFBU with the wife, unborn, and other mutual children in the MI or Percent program MFBU.

MN MFBU

Caretaker Uncle

MI Program MFBU

Caretaker as an ineligible member, spouse,
unborn, other mutual children

Example 10

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself and her grandchildren (siblings or half siblings). The grandfather receives SSI because he is aged and lives in the home. This example is

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the same for the Section 1931(b) and MN programs.

Household

1 MFBU

Caretaker grandmother; related children;
caretaker's spouse on PA

Caretaker; related children.

Example 11

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself, her two grandchildren and her own children. The grandfather is employed and there is no other basis of deprivation; therefore, the grandparent's children are Medically Indigent or Percent program eligible. The grandmother's only linkage would be as the non-parent caretaker relative of her grandchildren. The grandson is 19 and is not eligible for Section 1931(b). He is not in the MFBU with the children of the caretaker since they are not siblings or half-siblings. The granddaughter receives SSI and provides linkage for the grandmother.

Household

Caretaker grandmother; related children
Caretaker's spouse; their own children

Section 1931(b) MFBU

MN MFBU

MI MFBU

Caretaker

Grandson

Caretaker's Own Children
<Grandfather>

If the caretaker is ineligible for Section 1931(b), she would be in the MN MFBU with her grandson. She would also be in the MI MFBU as an ineligible member with her own children and her husband.

2 MN/MI MFBUs

- a) Caretaker; related child
- b) Caretaker as ineligible member; her spouse and own children.

Example 12

Grandmother requests Medi-Cal for herself but not for her spouse. Her grandchild lives in the house and receives AFDC foster-care based Medi-Cal. Grandmother has no other linkage except her grandchild. This example is the same for the Section 1931(b) and MN programs.

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Household

Caretaker grandmother; related child
on PA, caretaker's spouse.

MFBU

Caretaker

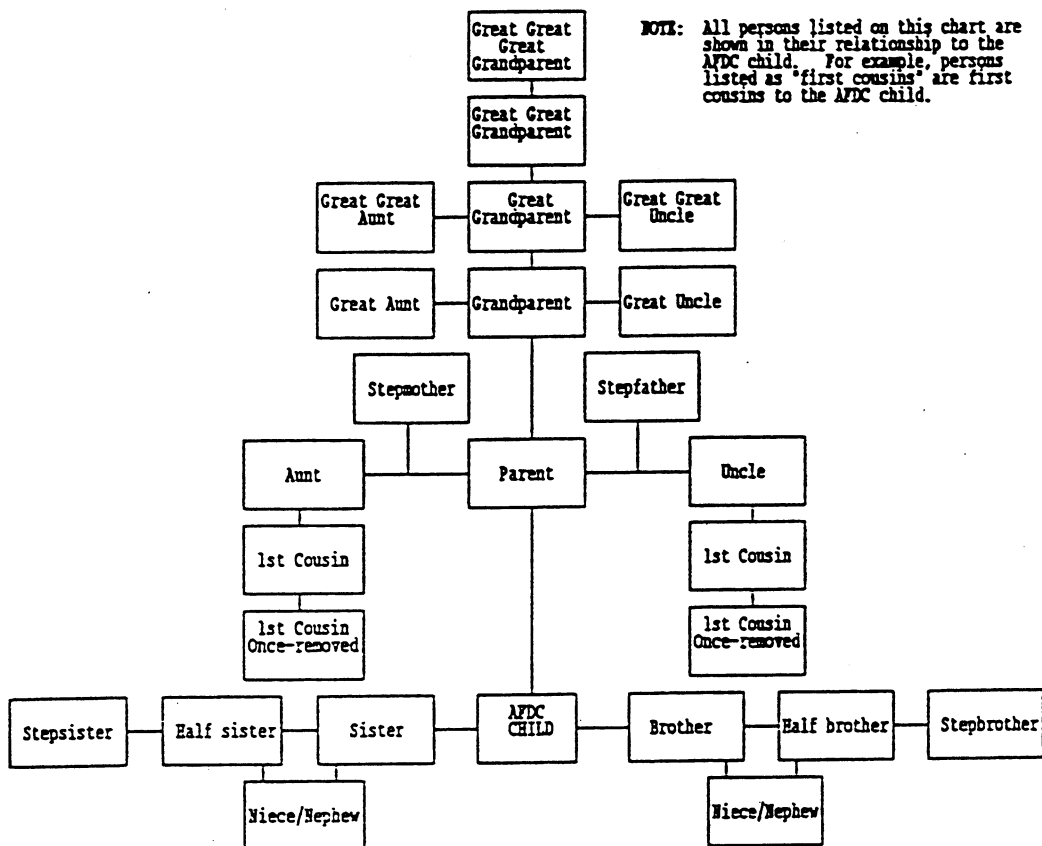
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Regulations CHART FOR DETERMINING RELATEDNESS OF CARETAKER RELATIVES

APPENDIX A

HANDBOOK BEGINS HERE

CHART FOR DETERMINING RELATEDNESS OF CARETAKER RELATIVES



- 1) The caretaker relative also includes the spouse or former spouse of the relatives listed above.
- 2) The caretaker relative also includes the adoptive parents and their relatives as listed above.

HANDBOOK ENDS HERE

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8E -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS REGARDING RESPONSIBLE RELATIVES

Question No. 1: Is a legally separated couple living in the same home in the same MFBU?

Answer No. 1: Yes. Couples who are legally separated continue to remain married under California law. If a legally separated couple is living together in the same home which contains common facilities (i.e., eating, bathing, etc.), the couple would be in the same MFBU per Section 50351 and 50373. If the couple is divorced and living together, they are treated as unmarried parents if they have any children in the home.

Question No. 2: If an emancipated 19-year-old child living with his/her parents is self-supporting and not claimed by his/her parents as a tax dependent, is he/she in the same MFBU with the parents?

Answer No. 2: Yes. The use of the term "emancipation" has no bearing on any Medi-Cal determination. Any unmarried or married 19 to 21 year old "child" living with his/her senior parents is in the MFBU with the senior parents and any siblings whether or not he/she is a tax dependent. He/she is an ineligible member of the Section 1931(b) program since he/she is over the age limit for that program. He/she may be eligible for the Medically Needy (MN) or Medically Indigent (MI) programs until age 21. If he/she has a deprived child of his/her own, he/she may be eligible for Section 1931(b) as an adult with his spouse or second parent if applicable, and the senior parents are not in the MFBU. See the Medi-Cal Procedures Manual, Article 8 G for more information.

Question No. 3: Can a grandmother of a child living in her home be linked to Medi-Cal if the parent of the child is also living in the home?

Answer No. 3: The Section 1931(b) program allows a caretaker relative or senior parent who has care and control of an adult parent's child to be aided regardless of whether or not the parent lives in the home. The MN, MI, and Percent programs do not allow the caretaker to be aided if the parent is in the home unless the parent is a minor. In this case, the caretaker may be linked to the minor parent, but is not responsible for the minor parent's child. See Article's 8D and 8G for more information. NOTE: A parent who is only temporarily visiting the home is not considered living in the home.

Question No. 4: Must an unmarried father of an unborn who lives in the home with the mother of his unborn be included in the MFBU if he does not wish to be aided?

Answer No. 4 : No. If the father has no other children living in the home who are requesting Medi-Cal, he does not have to be included in the MFBU with the mother and his unborn until the child is age one. Because the implementation of Sneed v. Kizer would require that the unmarried parents be in separate MBUs if there were a share of cost or excess property and because the father's income and property would not affect the child under age one (Continued Eligibility), the father may opt out. However, if the father is unemployed or incapacitated and the mother wishes to be aided past the 60 day postpartum period and has no other basis for deprivation, the father may be included in the MFBU.

Question No. 5: A pregnant mother receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments is living in the home with the unborn's father and their mutual two year old. The father and the two year old apply for Medi-Cal. What is the MFBU composition?

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Answer No. 5 : The father, the unborn, and the two year old are in the same MFBU. The mother is not included because she is receiving public assistance (Section 50373). Note: when the pregnant mother is receiving cash benefits, the unborn is in the same MFBU with the father.

Question No. 6: If an Aid to Families With Dependent Children Foster Care (AFDC-FC) or county foster care child is living with a caretaker relative, may that relative be linked for Medi-Cal benefits?

Answer No. 6 : Yes. The AFDC program as it existed on July 16, 1996, allowed caretaker relatives of children receiving foster care grants benefits to receive AFDC and automatic Medi-Cal; therefore, a caretaker relative of these children may also apply for Medi-Cal-only benefits, if otherwise eligible. This would be similar to parents or caretaker relatives that are linked to children who receive Public Assistance (PA), e.g., AFDC or SSI. NOTE: Children who are receiving PA are not in the MFBU with the caretaker relative.

Question No. 7: If the stepparent refuses to cooperate or does not wish to be aided, can the separate child of the spouse receive Medi-Cal?

Answer No. 7 : Yes. Sneede v. Kizer procedures changed Section 50375. The mother would be an ineligible member in the MFBU with her child regardless of whether the stepparent requests aid or fails to cooperate. If the mother, mutual children, or his separate children wish to be aided, the father is required to be in the MFBU.

Question No. 8: If a child is receiving SSI/SSP or CalWORKs, may the parents be linked? If so, what is the MFBU composition?

Answer No. 8: Yes. The parents are alone in the same MFBU.

Question No 9: What is the MFBU composition when a household contains both parents and a stepparent or married and unmarried parents with mutual and separate children? Example: Mother, her husband, her boyfriend, with mutual and separate children of both men living in the same home.

Answer No. 9: Combine the household in one MFBU. If the family is over the income/property limits or has a share of cost, Sneede rules apply.

Question No. 10: Can a senior mother living in the home with her daughter and the daughter's baby be linked to her 19 year old daughter if the daughter and her baby receive CalWORKs or Section 1931(b)?

Answer No. 10: Yes. The senior mother is eligible for the MN program if her 19 year old daughter is receiving CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) and is deprived because the MN program defines a child as a person under 21. The senior mother would be in her own MFBU. Care and control is not an issue for the MN program if the "children" are under age 21 and living with the senior parent.

Question No. 11: A mother living in the home with only one child who is disabled, age 18 and not enrolled in school requests Medi-Cal. May she use this child for linkage?

Answer No. 11: No. This child is defined in Section 50014 as an adult.

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Question No. 12: A couple has started adoption proceeding for an unrelated child with whom they are living. May this couple apply for Medi-Cal using the child for linkage?

Answer No. 12: No, not until the adoption is final.

Question No. 13: If two persons of the same sex who live together register as domestic partners, would they be financially responsible for each other if one or both apply for Medi-Cal?

Answer No. 13: No. Domestic partners are not financially responsible for each other except for any income that they may contribute to the household in excess of their share of the expenses.

Question No. 14: If a child between 18 and 21 who is away at college and claimed as a tax dependent is considered a child for the MN/MI programs and in the MFBU with his/her parents, may the parents use him/her for linkage if he is deprived?

Answer No. 14: Yes.

Question No. 15: If a deprived child age 19 who is claimed as a tax dependent by his/her parents is living out of state and does not plan to return, may the parents use him/her for linkage?

Answer No. 15: No. This child is not considered to be temporarily absent from the home. More information about absence can be reviewed in the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual Article 1B entitled "Persons Living in the Home" and Article 5C "Deprivation."

Question No. 16: What are the consequences of excluding a child from the MFBU?

Answer No. 16: Although a parent may allocate some of his/her income to the excluded child, the family size is reduced which affects the income/property limits for the family. Since Sneed rules would apply if the child has income/property, it may be more beneficial to not exclude the child unless there are other issues involved such as not wanting to pursue medical support. NOTE: Counties must inform parents about the consequences of excluding a child.

Question No. 17: If a relative of a child had his/her marriage annulled, may the former spouse of the relative be considered a caretaker relative?

Answer No. 17: No. An annulment means that the marriage was invalid and did not exist.

Question No. 18: Is a stepparent with no deprived child of his/her own, potentially eligible for Medi-Cal?

Answer No. 18: A stepparent with no deprived children living in the home may be an essential person for the Section 1931(b) program; however, he may not be aided in the MN program unless his/her spouse is incapacitated. See the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual 5C, 5S and 8G for more information.

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8F-- SNEEDE V. KIZER LAWSUIT PROCEDURES AS MODIFIED BY GAMMA v. BELSHÉ

1. OVERVIEW

IMPORTANT: The Sneede and Gamma lawsuits affect cases with Sneede class members as well as those with no Sneede class members.

Federal and State law limit financial responsibility for medical care to parent-for-child and spouse-for-spouse. This means that the income and property of a parent or spouse may only be used in determining Medi-Cal eligibility and share of cost (SOC) for himself/herself, his/her spouse, and/or natural or adopted child(ren).

These limitations were upheld in the Sneede v. Kizer and Gamma v. Belshé lawsuits.

Under the court's order, family budget unit composition rules must ensure that:

- A stepparent's income and property are not considered available to his/her spouse's separate children;
- An unmarried couple's income and property are not considered available to each other nor to their partner's separate children;
- A child's own nonexempt income and property are not considered available to anyone but him/her, and
- A caretaker relative's income and property are not considered available to anyone but him/her.

Note: Some provisions also affect cases that do not have a Sneede case member. See items 10 and 12 below.

2. EFFECTIVE DATE

Effective April 1, 1991, counties must apply the following procedures to Sneede class members who are: (1) households containing a step-parent; (2) children who have their own nonexempt income and/or property; (3) unmarried parents who have mutual children; and (4) nonparent caretaker relatives, if their inclusion results in a SOC or ineligibility due to excess resources.

This means that when the MFBU has a SOC or is ineligible due to excess property, then income and property must be considered in the following manner:

- Only a natural/adoptive parent(s)' income or property may be used to determine a child's eligibility and SOC;
- Income or property of spouses may be used to determine the SOC or eligibility for each other;
- An unmarried partner's income or property can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself, and his/her natural/adoptive children;

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- The nonexempt income or property of a child can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself; and
- The income or property of a caretaker relative (who is an eligible member of the same MFBU as the child for whom care is provided) cannot be used to determine SOC or eligibility for anyone but himself/herself.

If the MFBU has excess property and/or a SOC and it contains a Sneede class member (described above), the county will apply Sneede procedures to the property or SOC determination. The family does NOT get a choice as to whether Sneede procedures are applied.

Persons affected prior to April 1, 1991 were allowed to file an appeal retroactively to January 1, 1990.

3. LINKAGE TO THE MEDI-CAL PROGRAM

The court order does not impact any existing Medi-Cal regulations on linkage. The county will continue to determine the MFBU composition and Medi-Cal linkage (e.g., coverage is available to: pregnant women; individuals under 21 years old; AFDC-linked parents, caretaker relatives and children; and aged, blind, disabled individuals) as specified under existing Medi-Cal regulations.

However, if one or more family members are determined to be property or otherwise ineligible under these procedures, the county must determine whether linkage still exists for the remaining family members. In other words, the parents/caretaker must have at least one eligible child remaining unless they have their own linkage. Effective March 1, 1998, property is being disregarded for children in the Percent Programs; therefore, if the only child is deprived and eligible for one of these programs despite being property ineligible for regular Medi-Cal, the parent(s) would continue to be linked.

4. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION

In order to properly allocate income and/or property under the spouse-for-spouse and parent-for-child requirement, the county must identify the family members including excluded children for whom the spouse or parent is financially responsible. The unborn child does not receive an income or property allocation nor do Public Assistance (PA), Other PA, or persons in long-term care (LTC) or board and care (B&C).

Example: The family consists of a married couple, their mutual child, their unborn child and the husband's separate child. The responsible relative determination and income and/or resource allocation would be as follows:

Parent/Spouse:	Dad	Mom
Others for Whom	Mom	Dad
Parent/spouse is	Mutual child	Mutual child
Responsible:	Unborn*	Unborn*
	Separate child	

**NOTE: Although the unborn is part of the budget unit, he/she should not be listed because there are no income or property allocations nor should PA or Other PA persons or LTC/B&C persons be listed.*

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5. MINI-BUDGET UNITS

The term "mini budget unit" (MBU) will refer to the new family sub-units derived from the initial MFBU composition if the MFBU has either a SOC or excess property and the MFBU contains a Sneede class member. To prevent improper co-mingling of income and property when determining SOC and property eligibility, the county will establish separate MBUs based upon certain family relationships and whether a child has income or property of his/her own. Consequently, a single family may have numerous MBUs. NOTE: A responsible relative determination is not the same as an MBU determination.

Net nonexempt income allocated from a parent or spouse (also known as a responsible relative) to a natural/adopted child or spouse will be added to that child's or spouse's own income after the earned and unearned income deductions and the parental needs allowance have been applied. The child's or spouse's total net nonexempt income (which includes the parental/spousal allocation) will be added to the total net nonexempt income of other family members in the MBU, if any. The MBU's total net nonexempt income will be compared to the maintenance need for that MBU.

It is possible that the MBU compositions for the property determination will not be the same as the MBU compositions for the SOC determinations. This is due to considerations such as children who may or may not have both income and property of their own, or a stepparent who may or may not have income and property, etc.

The following guidelines shall apply when determining the MFBU and MBU compositions:

- Pregnant Woman and Unborn (See Section 10C-E)
 - When an MFBU contains a pregnant minor and her unborn, the unborn will be in the same MBU with its mother.
 - If the mother is PA or Other PA, the unborn is placed in the father's MFBU/MBU. If neither parent is in the MFBU, the unborn is not in the MFBU nor in an MBU.
 - When the pregnant minor is living with her parent(s), her other children and/or the second parent of her unborn (boyfriend/spouse) and all are requesting Medi-Cal, the unborn should remain with the pregnant minor in both MFBU's.
- Family members from the same MFBU can be listed in only one MBU.
- Married spouses and mutual children with no income or property of their own are in the same MBU.
- Each mutual or separate child of married parents with his/her own income or property is in his/her own separate MBU.
- Separate children of married spouses with no income or property of their own are together in a separate MBU from their parent.
- Single parents and children with no income or property are in the same MBU.
- Unmarried parents are in separate MBUs.

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- Mutual children of unmarried parents with no income or property are together in a separate MBU from their parents.
- Separate children of unmarried parents with no income or property are in the same separate MBU with their parent.
- Persons that are excluded from the MFBU or that are PA or Other PA are not in any MBU.
- A nonparent caretaker relative that is in the MFBU because he/she chooses to be linked to a relative child is in separate MBU from the child.

6. INCOME AND PROPERTY ALLOCATIONS

One of the major differences between Sneede and non-Sneede cases is the treatment of income and property. Under Sneede there is an equal allocation of property from the spouse and/or parent to himself/herself, his/her spouse and/or natural or adoptive children. The original Sneede court order treated income in a similar manner; however, on November 16, 1995, the court in Gamma v. Belshé ruled that the income deeming procedures in Sneede violated federal law. The court ruled that the Department of Health Services should not deem income from a financially responsible relative to any other person until a sufficient amount of the responsible relative's income has been allocated to meet his or her own needs. That means that:

Each parent will be allowed a \$600 income deduction for his/her needs {which represents the maintenance need income level (MNIL) for one} prior to equally allocating income to the family members for whom he/she is responsible (excluding himself/herself). The parent will not receive any portion of the latter allocation. The \$600 or the parent's total net income if less than \$600 will be used in determining the SOC for the parent's MBU. This is referred to as a parental needs allowance.

This order was effective for new applicants no later than July 22, 1997 and retroactive to November 16, 1995 for ongoing cases.

The following rules apply when allocating income and property:

- A child's own nonexempt income or property cannot be used to determine eligibility or SOC for anyone other than himself/herself. *Note: Exempt income, e.g., student earnings, is not considered income when determining whether or not to apply Sneede procedures.*
- Each unmarried partner's income or property can only be used to determine eligibility or SOC for himself/herself and his/her own natural/adoptive children.
- Each married partner can only allocate separate and one-half community property to himself/herself, his/her spouse, and own natural/adoptive children.
- Each married partner retains a \$600 or less parental needs deduction/ allowance. He/she can only allocate income if he/she has more than that amount to his/her spouse, and own natural/adoptive children.
- There is never an income or property allocation from anyone other than a spouse or natural/adoptive parent.

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- There is never an income or property allocation to an unborn. The unborn is included in the maintenance need income limit (MNIL) and property limit of the MFBU and MBU which contains its mother. If the mother is PA or Other PA and therefore not in the MFBU, the unborn is in the father's MFBU/MBU. If neither parent is in the MFBU, the unborn is not in the MFBU nor in an MBU.

If the mother is a pregnant minor and in an MFBU with her own senior parent(s), the unborn may be in that MFBU if the parent or caretaker relative reports the pregnancy. The county must ensure the confidentiality of the pregnancy and may not take any action to include the unborn in the senior parent(s)' MFBU based only on the minor's report of her pregnancy.

- There is a property and income allocation to an excluded natural/adopted child even if the county has not been provided enough information to allow the usual excluded child deduction. Excluded children are not included in the MNIL or property limit nor used to link other family members in the MFBU.
- There is a property and income allocation to ineligible persons. Ineligible persons are included in the MNIL and property limit but are not used to link other family members in the MFBU.
- Income and property allocation amounts to eligible, ineligible, and excluded family members will be equal. The amount of the allocation is not reduced by the amount of the spouse's or child's own income or property.

7. MAINTENANCE NEED INCOME LEVELS AND PROPERTY LIMITS

An entire MFBU may initially be determined ineligible due to excess property or have a SOC. However, once Snee procedures are applied, some family members may be determined property eligible while others may continue to be ineligible due to excess property. *NOTE: Property ineligibility for a child is not established until the county determines the child is ineligible for a Percent program where property is disregarded.* Similarly, some family members may have zero SOC, while other may have a SOC if they are in different MBUs. Each MBU maintenance need income level (MNIL) and property limit will be determined in the following manner:

- Separate MBU determinations for property and SOC may be required. This would depend upon considerations such as whether or not children have both income and property of their own, or whether or not a stepparent has both income and property, etc.

Example: Four siblings with their own property are placed in four separate MBUs for the property determination. However, not all of these children have income of their own. For the SOC determination, the siblings with no income of their own are grouped together (with or without their parent(s) depending upon whether the MFBU contains a stepparent or an unmarried couple with mutual children); each of the siblings with his/her own income is placed in a separate MBU.

- If one or more MBUs are property ineligible, those persons are ineligible and may not be used for linkage. The "county" must determine whether linkage for the other family members still exists before continuing with the income/SOC determination. *NOTE: This statement does not apply to 1931(b) determinations, which determines income first.* Caution should be used not to issue Medi-Cal cards to ineligible family members.

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- Amounts:

- a. Full Amount

- Any time there is an adult in an MBU, that MBU will receive the full MNIL or property limit based upon the number of persons in the MBU.
- Each MBU containing a nonparent caretaker relative will receive the full MNIL or property limit.
- An ineligible minor parent in his/her child's MBU is considered an adult.
- Children who have no parent in the MFBU (e.g., the parents are absent or are PA or Other PA) receive a full MNIL or property limit.

- b. Prorated Amount

- Children who live with one or both natural or adoptive parents (not stepparents) who are not PA or Other PA receive a prorated amount based on the number of children in the MBU and the number of parents in the MFBU. See the attached MNIL chart.

Example: Two children in the MBU with two parents in the original MFBU have a prorated MNIL need of \$550. This amount is half of the regular MNIL of \$1,100 for four persons. (2 children in MBU ÷ (2 children + 2 parents) = 2 ÷ 4 = ½)

8. PROPERTY DETERMINATION

The following allocation rules apply only to property (not income):

- A. Married couple with only mutual children: The married couple's total property is combined. The combined property is equally allocated to each spouse and each mutual child.
- B. Stepparent household: Each married person has his/her separate property and one-half share of the community property. This property is equally allocated to himself/herself, his/her spouse, and his/her natural/adoptive children.
- C. Unmarried couple with mutual children: An unmarried couple has no community property. Each parent's separate property is equally allocated to himself/herself and to his/her natural/adopted child(ren).
- D. Only net nonexempt property will be allocated to a spouse and/or natural/adoptive child(ren). In other words, property deductions will be applied prior to the allocation. When ineligibility occurs before and after the Sneed determination (after considering the allocated share of property from a responsible relative and the applicant/beneficiary's own property), the county shall not reallocate the responsible relative's property to the remaining family members. Ineligible family members will continue to receive a property allocation.

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E. The following exemption rules apply:

- All parents may choose to pass on exemptions to their children.
- Once the motor vehicle exemption has been applied to the vehicle, the entire vehicle is exempt even though the car may be owned by more than one person in the MFBU. This exemption is applied before any property is allocated by a spouse or parent.

For example, a car is owned by a pregnant woman and her teenage son who are both applying for Medi-Cal. They are both listed on the pink slip and are presumed to have equal ownership interest (which is subject to rebuttal under Sneede). The county applies the car exemption and exempts the entire car . . . not just one person's half interest in it.

- A full set of property exemptions will be allowed to a nonparent caretaker relative if he/she wants Medi-Cal and is included in the MFBU with the children for whom care is provided. Another full set of property exemptions will be allowed to the children for whom care is provided.

For example: An MFBU contains a grandmother with no property and two teenage grandchildren. The two grandchildren each own a car valued at \$1,000 each. The grandmother is allowed one full set of property exemptions although she has no property against which to apply the exemptions, and she may not pass her exemptions on to the children because she is not financially responsible for them (as opposed to a natural/adoptive parent). Since the children are also allowed one full set of property exemptions, the county may exempt only one of the teenager's cars. The remaining car will be included in the owner's property reserve.

- Each unmarried partner will be allowed a full set of property exemptions; however, the mutual child may not receive two sets of exemptions. One of the parents may pass on his/her exemptions to a different mutual child or to a separate child. If either unmarried partner does not choose to apply the property exemptions against his/her own property, or has no property, the exemptions may be passed on to his/her child. If unmarried partners co-own utilized other real property with other persons in the MFBU, the exemption may be spread out and applied in a variety of ways which will benefit the members of the MFBU.
- In addition to the motor vehicle and the first \$6,000 of utilized property exemptions, each unmarried partner will also be allowed one principal residence exemption. Each unmarried partner's exemptions may be passed on to his/her natural/adopted child if the parent has either no property to apply against the exemption or chooses to pass on the exemption in order to benefit the child.

Example 1: The MFBU includes an unmarried couple with mutual children. The unmarried man owns House A; the unmarried woman owns House B. They both live in House A. House A is exempt as the man's principal residence. The unmarried woman states that she intends to return to House B to live in someday. House B is exempt as the woman's principal residence.

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Example 2: The MFBU includes an unmarried couple who co-own Houses A and B; they both live in House A. The county exempts the woman's half-interest in House B because she says it was her former principal residence and that she intends to return to it someday. Therefore, her half of House B is exempt and the equity in her half of House A is included in her property reserve. Her total net nonexempt property is then equally allocated to herself and to her natural/adopted children. If she does not want House A to be included in her property reserve at all, she will need to transfer the property to someone else. Or, she may utilize her half of House A and the county can exempt up to the first \$6,000.

The county exempts the man's half-interest in House A because he stated that it is his principal residence. The county will apply the procedures described above to his ownership interest in House B. In order for them to retain and exempt both houses, they may need to transfer the half-interest in one of the properties to the other partner so that each house is fully owned by only one of them.

- For continuing cases which do not have an increase/change in property, persons will be allowed to request a change of the property exemption to permit eligibility of an MFBU member who is currently property ineligible and in need of Medi-Cal effective the month following the month of the request.
- For new applicants, or a continuing case in which: (1) there is an increase/change in property, or (2) the case switches from regular Medi-Cal case processing in one month to Sneede procedures in the following month and (3) one or more MBUs are property-ineligible, these persons will be allowed ten days from the date of the notice of action (NOA) to request a change of their property exemptions. The change in exemptions will be effective retroactive to the first month in which the adverse action occurred. These procedures will apply regardless of whether the change/increase in property is reported timely. If the applicant/beneficiary does not contact the county timely, within ten days from the date of the NOA, to request a change in the property exemptions, the county will make the change effective the month following the month of the request.

F. Denial/Discontinuance Due to Excess Property

The county will include a statement on the denial/discontinuance NOA which informs the property-ineligible MBUs of the rules to request a change of the property exemptions. Upon request, the county will first ask the family to prioritize the family members who need Medi-Cal benefits. The county will then be able to determine which exemptions would be most advantageous. The county will apply the exemptions retroactively to the first month in which the adverse action occurred. If the property exemptions change, the MBU compositions may also change because a person with exempt property is treated the same as someone with no property.

NOTE: Effective March 1, 1998, property will be disregarded for all children in the Percent Programs. Therefore, even though the child may be property ineligible under the initial Sneede determination, the child may be eligible for the Percent programs where property is disregarded.

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Example A: The MFBU in an on-going case consists of a stepparent household and has excess property. After Sneede procedures are applied and MBUs are established, only some family members are property eligible. In October, the family reports that one of the property ineligible children needs Medi-Cal. Assume the child has too much income to qualify for the Percent program. The family requests the eligibility worker (EW) to review the case to determine whether eligibility can be established for that child. The EW reviews the exemptions and determines that eligibility can be established for the child effective November (the month after the month of request).

Example B: A family with multiple vehicles files a Medi-Cal application in September. The MFBU contains a Sneede class member and has excess property. After Sneede procedures are applied, one of the children is property ineligible. The county sends a denial notice to that child on September 15th. The family contact the EW within ten days from the date of the NOA and requests that the property exemptions be changed to permit eligibility for the property ineligible child. The county will review the exemptions to determine whether eligibility can be established for that child retroactive to September.

G. Jointly Held Assets

Section 50402 states that if evidence clearly establishes that property held fully or jointly in the name of an applicant/beneficiary does not belong to the applicant/beneficiary, then such property will not be considered available to them. These same regulations will apply to persons within the same MFBU. In other words, the county will first determine whether any member of the filing unit holds legal title to property. If so, then legal ownership is established and that nonexempt property counts towards the owner's property reserve. If property is jointly owned with another member of the MFBU, the county will presume equal ownership of the property. If the applicant or beneficiary who holds legal title to property (either solely or jointly) states that the nonexempt property belongs to someone else (who is either within or outside of the MFBU), then the applicant or beneficiary may provide evidence which clearly substantiates that allegation. Please note that signed affidavits alone are not sufficient evidence.

Example A: The MFBU includes a father and his teenage son. On the MC 210 they list the son as the sole owner of a second car. However, the car registration lists only the father's name. When asked about the discrepancy, the father states that his son paid for the car with his own money, but for insurance purposes, the car is registered in the father's name only. They present a bill of sale which shows that the son purchased the car and the bank passbook shows the withdrawal from the son's savings account. The verification clearly establishes that the son is the actual owner. It is not necessary to transfer legal title to the actual owner when the individuals are in the same MFBU.

Example B: The MFBU includes a father and his teenage son who state on the MC 210 that they co-own a second car which the registration slip confirms. The county will presume equal ownership of the car (i.e., they each own 50 percent). The family may rebut the presumption of equal ownership to establish the actual ownership interest.

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H. Joint Bank Accounts

Section 50453(a)(2) states that accounts held with persons who are not family members are considered available in their entirety if the applicant or beneficiary has unrestricted access to the funds unless evidence is submitted which clearly establishes ownership of the funds. Therefore, when there is a joint account with nonfamily members, the county will first determine whether the funds are available to anyone in the MFBU.

If there is unrestricted access to the funds by anyone in the MFBU, the county will determine the full amount of the funds (unless successfully rebutted) as available to the MFBU. If there is more than one MFBU member listed on the joint account, then the county will presume equal ownership of the funds among those MFBU members (i.e., the fund will be equally divided among the MFBU members who are listed on the account), subject to rebuttal. Note: When a parent or nonparent caretaker relative states that the account belongs to a minor child in the MFBU and the county determines that it is the child's account, the parent's or caretaker's name does not need to be removed from the account.

Example A: A child has a bank account which the parents established for the child's future education. The parents are listed on the account with the child; there is no trust document to govern use and access to the funds. Since all three members of the MFBU have access to the bank account, the county will presume equal ownership of the funds and divide it equally among the three. The presumption of equal ownership may be rebutted.

Example B: An unmarried couple is listed as joint owners on a savings account with the unmarried man's aged mother. The couple and their mutual children are applying for Medi-Cal. The county has determined that the unmarried couple has unrestricted access to the account; the entire account is presumed available to them. This presumption may be rebutted. The unmarried man and woman are each presumed to own a half of the funds in the account. The mutual child will receive an allocation of the funds.

9. INCOME DETERMINATION

A. General rules:

- The county will usually follow the "name on the check" rule in determining ownership of income. However, certain types of income may be issued in the name of a payee on behalf of another family member. Therefore, the county will need to verify ownership of income as well as the gross amount. Many agencies (e.g., Social Security Administration) will issue benefits for more than one person under one name. A wife, widow, or ex-spouse may receive a benefit check for herself and/or on behalf of her children. Without the award letter (or other equivalent verification), the county will be unable to determine the gross benefit amount for each person. This could result in improper allocation of income.
- A child's support payments may only be attributed to the child for whom the payments were intended. See Section 9(C) - Deductions.
- Interest income from a small savings account to a child constitutes income and results in a Sneede case if the MFBU has a SOC.

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- Parental allocations from a parent in LTC constitute income to the child; therefore, Sneed rules apply if the MFBU has a SOC as will allocations from a parent in LTC that is deemed to his/her child or from a stepparent to his spouse which results in a SOC.
- Income available from PA/Other PA or Pickle persons which was not used by the PA/Other PA program or for Pickle, which exceeds the payment level for that program should be equally allocated to each born person in the MFBU for whom that person is responsible. Any of these allocations which are to children in the MFBU will constitute income to the child; therefore, Sneed rules apply if the MFBU has a SOC. Nothing is allocated under the Sneed rules to the PA/Other PA or Pickle person as his/her needs are already met by that program; however, the county will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income, which was used to determine PA eligibility as a deduction against that MFBU member's income. See Section 9(C) - Deductions.

B. Receipt of In-Kind Income

- A child who receives in-kind income and has no other income is still treated as a Sneed class member.
- If the entire MFBU receives unearned in-kind income, it is equally prorated among the members of the MFBU (do not include excluded or PA persons).

Example: The MFBU consists of a married couple and their two mutual children. The family receives free rent and utilities. The unearned in-kind income of \$277 is equally prorated among the four people. Each person's share of in-kind income equals \$69.25. The parents' share is not reallocated to their children.

- If unearned in-kind income is only received by certain members of the MFBU, it is charged as income only to those members of the MFBU. In-kind income received by a parent is counted as income in the parent's MBU but is not allocated to the natural/adopted children in a separate MBU. It is subtracted out prior to allocating.
- Unearned in-kind income is subject to the \$20 any income disregard if aged, blind, or disabled (ABD) deductions are applicable. Earned in-kind income is treated as wages to the employed person and is subject to the allowable earned income deductions.
- When a full item of need is provided by a member of the MFBU or a responsible relative, there is no in-kind income.
- When there is an unborn child in the MFBU and the pregnant woman receives unearned in-kind income, include the unborn when prorating the income. The unborn's share of the in-kind income is added to the pregnant woman's share. The total of the unborn's and the pregnant woman's share of in-kind income is used to determine the pregnant woman's net nonexempt income only; it is not allocated to anyone.

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Example: The MFBU consists of Bill and Bobbie, a married couple, their mutual born child, and a mutual unborn. They live rent-free in a house owned by Bill's mother. The value of the free rent is \$236 for a family of four. This amount is prorated among the four MFBU members; each person's share of the in-kind income is \$59. Although the born child has no other income, his prorated portion of the unearned in-kind income constitutes separate income and Sneed procedures will apply if the MFBU has a SOC. The unborn's share of the in-kind income is added to the mother's; her total in-kind income is \$118. The EW will back out the parents' in-kind income before allocating to the mutual child and then add back the in-kind income after allowing the parental allocations.

- If an unmarried parent of an unborn is not in the MFBU (fails to cooperate or does not wish to receive Medi-Cal) and is providing in-kind income to the pregnant mother, the county will count this as income to the mother but no in-kind is counted to the unborn.
- When a stepparent is in the MFBU, his/her income and property are counted as part of the MFBU's budget computation. Therefore, there is no in-kind income from the stepparent to the other members of the MFBU. However, when a stepparent is not in the MFBU but is providing a full item of need, the county will determine the value of income in-kind based upon the number of stepchildren in the MFBU. The value of the in-kind income is equally prorated to only the stepchildren which is considered to be the child's own income. There is no in-kind income to a spouse.

Example: John and Mary are married; they have a mutual child and Mary has two separate children. They want Medi-Cal for Mary's two separate children only. John pays all of the bills for the entire household. The MFBU consists of Mary as an ineligible parent and her separate children. The county determines that the in-kind income for two persons is \$475 and will charge each child with \$237.50 in-kind income (\$475 divided by two). Mary is not charged with any in-kind income.

- Earned in-kind income is considered wages to the wage earner. It is subject to applicable earned income deductions and, if Sneed applies, it is allocated to those persons for whom the wage earner is responsible.

Example: The MFBU consists of John and Mary, a married couple, and their two mutual children. John is an apartment manager and receives a free apartment in lieu of cash wages. The value of the in-kind income is \$236 for a family of four. The in-kind income is considered to be John's wages and subject to the applicable earned income deduction. The children have no income of their own. Therefore, this is not a Sneed case even if the MFBU has a SOC.

C. Deductions

- Only net nonexempt income will be allocated to a spouse and/or natural/adoptive children. In other words, income deductions will be applied prior to the allocations.
- Income deductions will be applied to a child's own gross income before it is combined with the net nonexempt income allocated from the parent(s).

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- Each ABD Medically Needy (MN) child or adult, or spouse of an ABD-MN person or parent of a blind or disabled child shall receive a full set of the applicable ABD income deductions and exemptions, i.e., the \$65 plus one-half earned income deduction and \$20 any income deduction for ABDs. All other family members shall receive applicable AFDC-MN/Medically Indigent deductions.
- Deductions for health insurance premiums are allowed only to the family member from whose income the health insurance premium is paid.
- The \$50 per month deduction for child/spousal support payments as described in Section 50554.5 will be prorated among the family members for whom the support payments are intended. Any unused portion of the prorated deduction is equally allocated to the other family members for whom the deduction would apply.

Example: Assume that in September a mother receives \$200 child support payments for each of her two children. The payments are intended for the month of September. The \$50 deduction is prorated among the two children and they will each receive a deduction of \$25 from their child support payments.

- Child care deductions are not allowed for child care payments for children outside the MFBU. Example: Only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal. The ineligible parent is employed and pays child care costs for other children who are not in the MFBU. The county may not deduct the child care payments for those other children from the ineligible parent's income per Section 50553.5.
- Child support payments are income to the child even if the parent or caretaker is receiving the payments on the child's behalf.
 - a. If the payments are voluntary, the county should ask the parent or caretaker relative to obtain a statement from the absent parent verifying: (1) the nature of the payments (i.e., child or spousal or both), (2) for whom the payments are intended, and (3) if two or more persons are recipients of the support payment, the proper allocation to each recipient. If the absent parent is noncooperative, the county will accept the parent's or caretaker's allegation of these items. If the parent does not know, the county may equally prorate the payments among those for whom the income is intended. The file should be documented that the absent parent is noncooperative.
 - b. If the child or spouse is receiving a partial payment of court-ordered child/spousal support, the county should request a copy of the formal court order to verify the amount to be paid and then ask the parent or caretaker for verification from the absent parent of the actual payment. Follow the above procedure if the absent parent is noncooperative.
- If the applicable deductions zero out the class member's nonexempt income and there are no other Sneede class member in the MFBU, Sneede rules still apply.

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- If the MFBU member has income which was used to determine PA/Other PA eligibility, the county will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income, which was used to determine PA eligibility, as a deduction against that MFBU member's income. If the MFBU includes either the stepparent or unmarried partner of an Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or In-Home Support Services (IHSS) recipient and that MFBU member's income was used to determine SSI or IHSS eligibility, the EW will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income which was used to determine PA/Other PA eligibility as a deduction against that MFBU member's income.

Example: The household consists of an unmarried woman and her separate child who are both receiving California Works Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and her mutual child and the child's father who want Medi-Cal Only. The MFBU has a SOC. Since the unmarried woman and her separate child are both PA and not in the MFBU, there is no inappropriate deeming as long as the mutual child has no income/property. However, if there is income allocated from the CalWORKs mother to the mutual child which was not used to determine her grant amount, Sneede rules would apply.

10. MFBU RULES FOR CERTAIN SNEEDE AND NON-SNEEDE CASES

The following are rules which apply to certain cases regardless of whether or not the case contains a Sneede class member.

A. Excluded Children

Although Section 50381 previously only allowed a child over age two months to be excluded from Medi-Cal if he/she had income or property, Sneede expanded this to include a child of any age (i.e., from one day old to 21 years old but not an unborn) who either (a) refuses to provide information about his/her own income or property; or (b) chooses to not receive Medi-Cal regardless of whether he/she has income or property.

Counties should note that the exclusion of the only child in a family often results in the loss of linkage for parents who are requesting Medi-Cal. Another disadvantage of excluding a child is that the maintenance need is reduced. Now that property is disregarded for children in the Percent Program, there should be even less reason to exclude a child.

It may be more advantageous to treat the eligible child as an "ineligible" member by not reporting him/her to MEDS (suppress the card), if he/she chooses not to receive Medi-Cal but still wants to be used for linkage purposes. Even if the child has his own income and/or property, under the Sneede provisions, his/her income or property will not disadvantage the other family members; therefore, there may not be much reason to exclude children. The advantages and disadvantages should be explained.

The county:

- Shall obtain a consent statement (MC 239 SN-3) from the parent or caretaker relative whenever a child is excluded from the MFBU; however, if the form is not received, the EW should annotate the file but not deny or discontinue the case.

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- Shall (consistent with Section 50558) not apply the excluded child deduction (difference in the MNIL with and without the excluded child) when computing the SOC under regular Medi-Cal procedures if no information about the excluded child's own income is provided. However, when applying Sneed Procedures, the county shall allocate an amount of income and/or property from the parent to the excluded child which is equal to the amount allocated to eligible and ineligible children whether or not the excluded child refuses to provide information about his/her own property or income.
- Shall, when determining the value of unearned and earned in-kind income provided by someone outside of the MFBU, not include excluded persons who are not in the MFBU.

The counties will still apply existing regulations which state that:

- The counties will not include the excluded child's income or property in determining the MFBU's eligibility or SOC [Section 50381(a)].
- The maintenance need and property limit will not include the excluded child (Sections 50371, 50601, 50401).
- The excluded child's medical expenses may not be used to meet the MFBU's SOC (Section 50657).
- The excluded and ineligible children may not be used for linkage to the Medi-Cal program (Section 50205(c)).

B. Treatment of the Stepparent Unit When Only the Separate Child(ren) of One Parent Wants Medi-Cal: (See Section 14, No. 10 for an example and the MC 176 W.1).

- When only the separate child(ren) of one parent wants Medi-Cal, the MFBU will be composed of only the parent and his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal. The parent will be an ineligible member of that MFBU. The counties will no longer determine if the stepparent has sufficient income to meet the needs of the stepparent unit as previously required by Section 50375.
- To determine eligibility and SOC for only the separate children of one parent, consider only the net nonexempt income and property of the parent (after deducting the parental needs allocation from the parent's net nonexempt income and equal allocations to his/her spouse and natural/adoptive children) and the net nonexempt income and property of the separate children who want Medi-Cal. The name on the check rule applies when determining parental income.
- If one or more separate children who want Medi-Cal has his/her own income or property and the MFBU has a SOC or excess property, the county will apply Sneed procedures.
- If the parent of the separate children is on public assistance (PA/Other PA), the MFBU will consist of only the separate children who want Medi-Cal and only the separate children's income and property.

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- When a stepparent is in the MFBU, his/her income and property are counted as part of the MFBU's budget computation. Therefore, there is no in-kind income from the stepparent to the other members of the MFBU. However, when a stepparent is not in the MFBU but is providing a full item of need, the county will determine the value of income in-kind based upon the number of stepchildren in the MFBU. The value of the in-kind income is equally prorated to only the stepchildren and is considered to be each child's own income. There is no in-kind income to a spouse. (See Example in the In-Kind Income Section).

C. Treatment of the Pregnant Minor Mother and Her Unborn Child

- Section 50373(a)(5)(A)(8) requires that the child (including an unborn) of a minor mother be included in the second MFBU with the minor mother who is an ineligible member, rather than with the minor mother and her parents. This section is modified to allow an unborn child of a pregnant minor also to be in the same MFBU as the minor and her parent(s) or caretaker relative provided that the parent or caretaker relative reports the minor's pregnancy even if there are other children of the pregnant minor or the parent of her unborn living in the home. This has the advantage of a higher maintenance need level in the parent(s) MFBU. Note: *The county must ensure the confidentiality of the minor's pregnancy and not take any action to include the unborn in the minor and her parents' MFBU based only on the minor's report of her pregnancy.*
- When the pregnant minor is living with her parent(s), her other children and/or the second parent of her unborn (boyfriend/spouse) and all are requesting Medi-Cal, the unborn should remain with the pregnant minor in both MFBUs.
- This section does not affect a minor consent case when the minor mother applies for Medi-Cal on behalf of herself and her unborn.

D. Treatment of the Unborn Child if the Mother is PA or Other PA.

- If the pregnant woman is not in the MFBU because she is on PA/Other PA, the unborn is in the father's MFBU if the father is living in the home and is in an MFBU. After the mutual child is born, the child will remain in the father's MFBU. If the child has income or property of his/her own and there is a SOC or excess property, Sneed methodology applies and the child will be in his/her own MBU.

NOTE: Property of children is disregarded in the Percent programs and Continued Eligibility applies until the child reaches age one. The father does continue to allocate.

- If neither parent is in an MFBU or there is an unmarried man who is not the father of the unborn, the unborn is not in the MFBU.

Example: The household consists of the husband and wife, their mutual child, the wife's separate child who is receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the separate child's unborn. The MFBU would consist of the husband, wife, and mutual child. The separate child's unborn would not be in the MFBU with the minor's parents because an unborn may only be in an MFBU with its mother and/or father (not grandparent(s)).

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E. The Unmarried Father of the Unborn Does Not Want Medi-Cal or Fails to Cooperate.

- When the unmarried father of an unborn lives with the pregnant woman and does not want Medi-Cal or fails to cooperate and there are no other mutual children, then only the pregnant woman, her unborn, and her separate children (if any) are in the MFBU.
- The unmarried father need not be added to the MFBU until the unborn attains age one because of the Sneede and Continued Eligibility rules unless the mother wishes to be aided after her 60 day postpartum period and must rely on the father for linkage (i.e., unemployed or incapacity).

11. FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) PROGRAMS

NOTE: These procedures have been written to reflect State legislation enacted in September 1997 which disregards property in all the FPL programs. This is effective March 1, 1998.

A separate computation is normally required to determine eligibility for a special zero SOC Percent program. Due to Sneede, these procedures were revised. The following procedures apply to those families meeting the Sneede criteria:

- If the MBU of the pregnant woman, infant, or child(ren) does not have a SOC and is property eligible, do not consider them for the special zero SOC programs.
- A separate determination will now be required for each person who is potentially eligible for a special zero SOC program if the MBU has a SOC or is property ineligible.
- Use full net nonexempt income (not allocated amounts) of the applicant or beneficiary and his/her responsible relative to determine eligibility for the special zero share of cost programs. The county will apply only AFDC-MN/MI deductions and exemptions, and add back any health insurance premiums which may have been deducted in the SOC computation as usual.
- When determining family size, counties shall use the appropriate poverty level amount for the total number of persons in the Medi-Cal family budget unit (MFBU). Compare the full net income to the appropriate poverty level/amount.
- If the child(ren) are property ineligible and a Sneede determination is required because other family members are requesting Medi-Cal, determine if they have a SOC. If so, determine for the Percent Programs. If eligible, they may be aided under the appropriate Percent program as long as they remain eligible and the parent(s) remains linked.

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12. LACK OF COOPERATION OR LOSS OF CONTACT

The procedures described in this section apply to all Sneede and non-Sneede cases:

- A denial/discontinuance for noncooperation, etc., may impact only that person and those for whom he/she is responsible. Therefore, the county will need to determine which member of the MFBU lacks the required information AND determine whether the denial/discontinuance action applies: (1) solely to that person; (2) to that person AND those for whom he/she is responsible; or (3) to the entire MFBU. CAUTION: The county will need to verify whether the remaining MFBU members are still linked to the program. If not, then they will be denied/discontinued as Medi-Cal linkage no longer exists.

Example A: Failure to return a status report affects the entire MFBU; therefore, the entire MFBU must be discontinued if this form is not returned. However, if the parent refuses to provide supporting documentation to verify the information on the status report, only the appropriate members of the MFBU should be discontinued.

Example B: Unmarried parents file a Medi-Cal application on behalf of themselves, their mutual six-month old child and the mother's separate child. The county requests verification of the unmarried man's separate property, which he refuses to provide. The county will deny only the unmarried man as assets are disregarded for the infant and do not affect the mother or her separate child.

- An applicant/beneficiary (other than one in a stepparent case) who is denied/discontinued for failure to cooperate, etc., (including the family members for whom he/she is responsible) will be treated similarly to excluded members of the MFBU.

The follow rules apply:

- The person's income and property will not be used in determining eligibility or SOC for the remaining persons in the MFBU.
- The person will not be used for linkage.
- The person will not be included in the maintenance need or property limit.
- The person's medical expenses will not be used to meet the MFBU's SOC.
- No excluded child allocation will be deducted in the SOC determination as specified in Section 50558; however, he/she is still included in the responsible relative determination and still receives an allocation from a parent.
- The excluded child statement (MC 239 SN-2 or 3) is not required since this is not a voluntary request to exclude a child.
- If more than the separate children of the stepparent's spouse want Medi-Cal, and the stepparent fails to cooperate, etc., on an issue that affects the other family members that he is responsible for including the spouse who is the parent of the separate children, the stepparent should be denied or discontinued along with all his/her natural/adopted children. However, rather than treating the spouse similar to an excluded or PA person, he/she should be an ineligible member of the MFBU which contains his/her separate children similar to

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when only the spouse's separate children are applying for Medi-Cal. The ineligible spouse will receive a \$600 parental needs deduction and will then allocate income to his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal, the stepparent, and all of his/her own mutual natural/adopted children in the household who are not eligible or who do not wish Medi-Cal. The ineligible parent will also equally allocate property to himself/herself and to those for whom he/she is responsible. If a SOC or excess property results and one of the separate children has his/her own income or property, Sneede rules will apply.

Example: The family consists of a husband, wife, her two separate children, their mutual unborn, and a mutual child. All request Medi-Cal. Assume that the family is property eligible. The husband refuses to provide information about his income. The county will treat the wife as an ineligible parent with her separate children in the MFBU. All other persons should be treated similar to excluded persons. Since the husband is not responsible for the wife's two separate children, the county will continue to determine eligibility for those children, who are the sole remaining potential eligibles in the MFBU. Neither the unborn nor the mutual child is included in the MFBU for maintenance need or property limits. The \$600 Gamma parental needs deduction will be deducted from the wife's net nonexempt income. The remainder will be allocated equally to her husband, separate, and mutual children. There is no allocation to an unborn. The MNIL will be based upon the family size for three persons. If the separate children or one separate child had their or his/her own income or property and the MFBU has a SOC or excess property, Sneede procedures will apply. After the baby is born, the county will also allocate the mother's income and property to the excluded newborn.

- If an unmarried father refuses to cooperate and the only child is an unborn, his income and property are disregarded and continue to be disregarded until the infant attains age one. In the month following the month of the child's birthday, the county will discontinue the infant if verification from the unmarried parent has still not been received. *NOTE: After the postpartum period, the unmarried mother will lose her linkage even if the unmarried father is unemployed or incapacitated but refuses to cooperate.*

13. IMPACT ON OTHER LAWSUITS/PROGRAMS

The county should apply the following procedures in this order:

- A. Apply the appropriate regular non-Sneede procedures to the original MFBU.
- B. If there is a SOC or excess property and the MFBU contains a Sneede class member, the county will apply Sneede procedures.
- C. Although TMC and Four-Month Continuing persons do not have a SOC and are not subject to Sneede, if there are members of the MFBU who are treated as ineligible such as those receiving Transitional Medi-Cal or Four-Month Continuing Medi-Cal, continue to treat them as ineligible under Sneede.
- D. If the MFBU has a Sneede class member and either a SOC or excess property as well as a pregnant woman or child who is potentially eligible for a Percent/Income Disregard program, apply Sneede procedures before determining eligibility for the Percent/Income Disregard programs. See Section 11.

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- E. Apply Hunt procedures towards the MBU to meet the SOC. If an MFBU with a Sneede class member has a SOC prior to the use of an old unpaid medical bill, Sneede procedures will apply even if the bill would reduce the SOC to zero. The unpaid bill for a responsible relative may be used to reduce the SOC of his/her own MBU or the SOC of his/her children's MBU, or both as long as the total amount does not exceed the amount of the unpaid bill. A child may only use his/her bill to reduce the SOC in his/her MBU.
- F. If one parent is receiving LTC, the regular Medi-Cal determination is done first. At the time of application, if the institutionalized spouse is expected to remain or has remained institutionalized for 30 consecutive days, then he/she is in his/her own MFBU. The MFBU for the at-home family that is applying for Medi-Cal consists of the community spouse and two children. If any of the at-home persons are properly ineligible or have a SOC, Sneede would then apply, if appropriate. Note: *Income allocated to a child at home from a parent in LTC is considered a Sneede case.*

Exceptions:

- The Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) program is a two-step program where regular Medi-Cal rules are applied first. Sneede methodology should be applied to the first step; however, If ineligibility results, the county uses "SSI/Pickle" methodology. If this methodology still results in QMB ineligibility, the case should not be redetermined using Sneede.
- If the parent is receiving CMSP and the Medi-Cal child(ren) had property or a SOC or the parent was a stepparent, Sneede procedures would apply.
- Sneede has no direct impact on Edwards. The Edwards person will be treated as an ineligible member of the MFBU. If the MFBU has a Sneede member and a SOC or excess property, then the county will apply Sneede procedures.

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14. EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD/ SEPARATE AND MUTUAL CHILDREN WITH PROPERTY

A stepparent household is comprised of a married couple, the mom's separate child, and the couple's mutual child. They all apply for Medi-Cal; the MFBU has excess property. The parents own one car, the separate child owns a \$700 car, and the mutual child owns a \$900 car. The county exempts the parents' car, which is the most expensive. The MFBU's net nonexempt property consists of the following:

Dad: \$3,000 Separate property
\$1,000 ½ community property

Mom: \$1,000 ½ community property

Separate Child: \$700 value of car

Mutual Child: \$900 value of car

The MFBU's net nonexempt property of \$6,600 exceeds the property limit of \$3,300 for a family of four. The county shall apply the Snee procedures to determine whether the family is property eligible. If any of the family members are determined to be property eligible under these procedures, the county will determine whether they have a SOC under the non-Snee rules. If there is a SOC, the county will also determine the SOC under these procedures.

Step 1. Responsible Relative Determination

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Dad</u>	<u>Mom</u>
<u>Others for Whom the Parent/Spouse is Responsible:</u>	Mom Mutual Child (3)	Dad Mutual Child Separate Child (4)

Step 2. Property Allocation

<u>Dad</u>	<u>Mom</u>
\$3,000 Separate property +1,000 ½ community property \$4,000 Total net nonexempt	\$1,000 ½ community property
Divided by 3 = \$1,333.33 each	Divided by 4 = \$250 each

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Step 3. Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property

<u>Dad</u>	<u>Mom</u>	<u>Mutual Child</u>
\$1,333.33 dad's	\$1,333.33 from dad	\$1,333.33 from dad
<u>+250.00</u> from mom	<u>+250.00</u> mom's	<u>+250.00</u> from mom
\$1,583.33 net	\$1,583.33 net	<u>+900.00</u> own
		\$2,483.33 net

Mom's Separate Child

\$250 from mom
+700 own
\$950 net

If any of these persons are ineligible due to excess property, the county may need to review the car exemption to determine whether eligibility can be established for any of the ineligible persons. If this review results in eligibility for a different family member, the applicant or beneficiary will need to indicate which car is to be exempt.

NOTE: Because property is now disregarded for all children in the Percent Programs, the exemption should go to another family member.

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EXAMPLE 2: CHILDREN WITH PROPERTY (Also see Example 4)

A married blind couple and their three mutual children apply for Medi-Cal. Each child has a savings account of \$900 each. The parents have nonexempt property of \$1,100. Their combined property of \$3,800 exceeds the existing property limit of \$3,450 for a family of five.

The parents will be in a MBU by themselves and each child will be in a separate MBU since they each have property of their own. The parents will be given the full property limit for two persons (\$3,000).

Each of the siblings will be given a prorated property limit based upon the total number of persons in the MBU and the number of natural/adoptive parents. The property limit for each child is \$1,050 (one-third of \$3,150 property limit for three).

Responsible Relative Determination

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
<u>Others for Whom the Parent/Spouse is Responsible:</u>	Wife Child A Child B Child C (5)	Husband Child A Child B Child C (5)

Property Allocation

<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
\$550 ½ community property divided by 5 = \$110 per person	\$550 ½ community property divided by 5 = \$110 per person

<u>MBU Composition:</u>	<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>	<u>MBU #4</u>
	Child A	Child B	Child C	Mom & Dad
<u>Property Limit:</u>	<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>	<u>MBU #4</u>
(Standard property limit for 3 = \$3,150	1/3 of \$3,150 - \$1,050*	1/3 of \$3,150 - \$1,050*	1/3 of \$3,150 - \$1,050*	full property limit for two persons = \$3,000

* a child with two parents

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Property Determination:

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>	<u>MBU #4</u>
<u>Child A</u>	<u>Child B</u>	<u>Child C</u>	<u>Mom & Dad</u>
\$ 900 own net	\$ 900 own net	\$ 900 own net	\$ 110 mom's share of net
+ 110 from mom	+ 110 from mom	+ 110 from mom	+ 110 dad's share of net
+ 110 from dad	+ 110 from dad	+ 110 from dad	+ 110 from mom to dad
<u>\$1,120</u> net	<u>\$1,120</u> net	<u>\$1,120</u> net	+ 110 from dad to mom
- 1,050 limit	- 1,050 limit	- 1,050 limit	<u>\$ 440</u> total
\$ 70 excess	\$ 70 excess	\$ 70 excess	\$-3,000 limit
			0 excess

- 1) First do the Sneede property determination because all three children are property ineligible. Only Mom and Dad are property eligible.
- 2) Next, determine if the family has a SOC under regular Medi-Cal rules. If the children have income of their own, follow Sneede rules for income. If none of the children has income of his/her own, do not apply Sneede procedures in the SOC determination.
- 3) Determine whether each child would be eligible for the Percent Program. If the child is below age 19, disregard their property and determine whether he/she is income eligible. If yes, establish eligibility.
- 4) If each child is ineligible for the Percent Program, they are also ineligible for regular Medi-Cal under the Medically Needy program; however, the couple is still linked to the Medi-Cal program because they are blind.

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EXAMPLE 3: UNMARRIED COUPLE WITH SEPARATE AND MUTUAL CHILDREN

The MFBU consists of the following:



All apply for Medi-Cal on May 12th. Both separate children are too old for the Percent Programs.

The MFBU members own property in the following amounts:

	<u>Man</u>	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Mutual Ch.</u>	<u>Man's Sep. Ch.</u>	<u>Woman's Sep. Ch.</u>
Car 1	\$2,000	\$2,000			
ORP*	\$7,000	\$7,000			
Car 2	\$1,500			\$1,500	
Car 3		\$ 500	\$500		
Car 4					\$1,500

* The unmarried couple equally co-own utilized other real property of \$14,000.

Regular Property Determination

Car 1 is exempt
\$ 8,000 Excess ORP (\$14,000 - \$6,000 = \$8,000)
+ 3,000 Car 2
+ 1,000 Car 3
+ 1,500 Car 4
\$13,500 Net nonexempt property
- 3,450 Property limit for five
\$10,050 Excess property

Sneede Property Determination

i. Responsible Relative Determination

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Unmarried Man</u>	<u>Unmarried Woman</u>
<u>Others for Whom the</u>		
<u>Parent/Spouse is</u>	mutual child	mutual child
<u>Responsible:</u>	separate child A	separate child B
	(3)	(3)

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ii. Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property Determination

Each person has property and is in a separate MBU.

<u>Unmarried Man</u>	<u>Unmarried Woman</u>	<u>Man's Separate Child</u>	<u>Woman's Separate Child</u>	<u>Mutual Child</u>
\$7,000 ORP	\$7,000 ORP	\$1,500.00 ½ Car 2	\$1,500.00 Car 4	Car 3
- <u>6,000</u> Exemption	- <u>6,000</u> Exemption	+ <u>833.00</u> from dad	+ <u>333.33</u> from mom	Exempted by mom
\$1,000 Excess	\$1,000 Excess ORP	\$2,333.33 Total net	\$1,833.33 Total net	\$833.33 Dad
		- <u>1,500.00</u> Limit	- <u>1,500.00</u>	- <u>333.33</u> Mom
		\$ 833.33 Excess	\$ 333.33 Excess	\$1,166.66 Total net
Car 1 exempt (own exemption)	Car 1 exempt by unmarried man			- <u>1,050.00</u> Limit
				\$ 116.66 Excess
<u>\$1,500 ½ Car 2</u>	<u>Car 3 exempt</u> (own exemption)			
\$2,500 Total	\$1,000 Total			
divided by 3	divided by 3			
(self, his mutual & separate child	(self, her mutual & separate child)			
= \$833.33 to	= \$333.33 to			
self, his sep.	self, her sep.			
& mutual child	& mutual child			
- <u>2,000.00</u> Prop. limit	- <u>2,000.00</u> Prop. limit			
0 Excess	0 Excess			

Please note that in this example, EVERYONE IN THE MFBU IS INELIGIBLE. All of the children have excess property and the unmarried parents are no longer linked to the program (ineligible children cannot be used for linkage).

This is a case in which the county may exempt different cars to establish eligibility (e.g., if Car 4 and Car 2 are exempt, the unmarried woman, her separate child, the unmarried man and his separate child would be eligible). The computation would be as follows:

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Each Person's Net Nonexempt Property Determination

Unmarried Man	Unmarried Woman	Man's Separate Child	Woman's Separate Child	Mutual Child
\$7,000 ORP	\$7,000 ORP	Car 2 Exempt by dad	Car 4 Exempted by mom	\$ 500.00 Car 3
- 6,000 Exemption	- 6,000 Exemption	\$1,000 From dad	\$1,166.66 From mom	+ 1,166.66 From mom
\$1,000 Excess ORP	\$1,000 Excess ORP	- 1,500 Prop. limit	- 1,500.00 Prop. limit	+ 1,000.00 From dad
+2,000 Car 1	+ 2,000 Car 1	0 Excess	0 Excess	\$2,666.66 Total
(Car 2 exempt)	+ 500 Car 3			- 1,050.00 Limit
(own exemption)	(Car 4 exempt -own exemption)			\$1,616.66 Excess
<hr/>				
\$3,000 Total	\$3,500 Total			
divided by 3	divided by 3			
(self, his mutual	(self, her mutual			
& separate children)	& separate children)			
= \$1,000 to	= \$1,166.66 to			
self, mutual child	self, mutual child			
& separate child	& separate child			
- 2,000 Prop. limit	- 2,000 Prop. limit			
0 Excess	0 Excess			

In this example, only the mutual child is ineligible due to excess property and both parents are linked to the program because their separate children are eligible. The mutual child is under age 19; therefore, the child should be evaluated for the Percent Program. If the family income is under the allowable limit, this child would be also be eligible for Medi-Cal as property is disregarded.

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EXAMPLE 4: UNMARRIED COUPLE WITH MUTUAL CHILDREN - ONE CHILD IS PROPERTY INELIGIBLE.

An unemployed (principal wage earner) pregnant woman lives with her boyfriend and their mutual child who is ten months old. The boyfriend has a separate child who is five years old and has \$200 per month child support. In June, the pregnant woman applies for Medi-Cal for the entire family. The boyfriend is also father of the unborn child.

<u>MFBU</u>	<u>Gross Income</u>	<u>Property</u>
Boyfriend:	\$1,315 Earned income	\$2,400 Savings
Pregnant Mom:	300 UIB	\$1,200 Savings
Mutual Unborn	N/A	N/A
Mutual Child Under 1 yr. old	none	\$ 25 Savings
Boyfriend's separate 5 yr. old	200 Child support	None

(5 persons) Total property = \$3,625
 Property limit - 3,450
 Excess property \$ 175

Sneed Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Property Allocation

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Unmarried Man</u>	<u>Unmarried Woman</u>
<u>Others for Whom</u>	Mutual Child	Mutual Child
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>	Separate Child	
<u>Is Responsible:</u>	(3)	(2)

Note: The unborn is not listed because there is no allocation to an unborn.

ii. Property Allocation - (Do not allocate to unborns)

<u>Unmarried man</u>	<u>Unmarried Woman</u>
\$2,400 ÷ 3	\$1,200 ÷ 2
- 800 each	- 600 each

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iii. Net Nonexempt Property

<u>Unmarried Man</u>	<u>Unmarried Woman</u>	<u>Mutual Child Under 1</u>
\$ 800	\$ 600	\$ 800 from dad
		+ 600 from mom
		+ <u>25 own</u>
		\$1,425 total

Unmarried Man's Separate Child

\$ 800 from dad (total net)

iv. MBU and Property Determination

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>
Unmarried Man Separate Child	Unmarried Woman Unborn	Mutual Child
\$ 800 dad's	\$ 600 net property	\$ 25 own
+ 800 from dad	- <u>3,000</u> limit for 2*	+ 800 from father
\$ 1,600 net property	\$ 0 excess	+ <u>600</u> from mother
- <u>3,000</u> limit for 2*		\$1,425 net property
\$ 0 excess		- <u>1,050</u> limit*
		\$ 375 excess property

*See Sneede Property Limit Chart

v. Share of Cost Determination

\$1,315 Unmarried man's gross earnings
- 90 Work deductions
\$1,225
+ 300 Woman's UIB
\$1,525
+ 150 Net child support for man's separate child
\$1,675 Net nonexempt income
- 1,259 MNIL for 5
\$ 416 SOC

Since there is a SOC under existing regulations, the county will apply Sneede to the SOC determination.

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vi. Income Allocation as Modified by Gamma (DO NOT ALLOCATE TO UNBORNS)

Unmarried Man

\$1,315 Earnings
 - 90 Work deduction
 \$1,225 Net nonexempt
 - 600 Less needs deduction
 \$ 625 Total
 Divided by 2 = \$312.50

Unmarried Woman

\$300 UIB
 - 600 Less deduction
 \$ 0 Total to be allocated
 (Woman keeps all of her \$300 UIB)
 Divided by 1 = \$0

vii. Net Nonexempt Income

Unmarried Man

\$600

Unmarried Man's
Separate Child

\$312.50 From dad
 +150.00 Net child support
 \$462.50

Unmarried Woman

\$300

Mutual Child
Under 1

\$312.50 From dad
 + .00 From mom
 \$312.50 Total

viii. Mini Budget Units and Share of Cost Determination

Note: Even though the mutual child does not have any income, he is in a separate MBU because his parents are unmarried.

MBU #1

Unmarried Man

\$600
 - 600 MNIL for 1
 \$ 0

MBU #2

Unmarried Woman
And Unborn

\$ 300
 - 750 MNIL for 2
 \$ 0 SOC

MBU #3

Separate Child
5 Years Old*

\$312.50 From dad
 \$150.00 Own
 \$462.50 Total
 - 375.00 MNIL
 \$ 87.50
 \$ 88.00 SOC

MBU 4

Mutual Child under 1**

\$312.50 From Dad
 - 312.00 MNIL
 \$.50 = \$1 SOC However this child is ineligible due to excess property

* This child should be evaluated for the Percent Programs because he has a SOC.

**This child is ineligible due to excess property, but still receives income/property allocation from parents. The child should be evaluated for the Percent Programs because property is disregarded for those programs.

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EXAMPLE 5: SPOUSES AND MUTUAL CHILD WITH INCOME

The MFBU consists of a disabled husband who receives \$710 per month Social Security Administration (SSA) disability benefits, his 50-year old wife who works and earns \$700 per month, and their mutual disabled 18-year old son attending school who receives \$200 per month disabled adult child's benefits from his father's SSA record. None are receiving SSI benefits; all want Medi-Cal. Assume they are property eligible.

The county determines the family under regular Medi-Cal procedures as follows:

Husband's income	\$710	Wife's income	\$700.00
Disabled child's income	<u>200</u>	\$65 earned income deduction	<u>- 65.00</u>
Gross unearned income	\$910	Remainder	\$635.00
\$20 any income deduction	<u>- 20</u>	½ remainder	<u>-317.50</u>
Net unearned income	\$890	Net earned	\$317.50
		Family's net unearned	<u>\$890.00</u>
Since the family has a SOC,		Total net nonexempt	1207.50
Sneede/Gamma procedures apply		MNIL for 3	<u>- 934.00</u>
as follows:		SOC	\$273.50

Husband

Husband's Income	\$710
\$20 any income deduction	<u>- 20</u>
Net nonexempt income	\$690
Less needs deduction	<u>- 600</u>
Remainder to allocate	\$ 90

Number of persons for whom
he is responsible (Mother and
Child) ÷ 2
Allocation to each \$ 45

Wife

Wife's Income	\$700.00
\$20 any income deduction	<u>- 20.00</u>
Net nonexempt income	\$680.00
Earned income deduction	<u>- 65.00</u>
Remainder	\$615.00
½ the remainder	<u>- 307.50</u>
Net earned income	\$307.50
Less needs deduction	<u>- 600.00</u>
Remainder to allocate	0.00
(Wife keeps \$307.50)	

Child

Mutual Child's Income	\$200
Any income deduction	<u>- 20</u>
Net nonexempt income	\$180

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MBU #1

(Husband and Wife)

Husband's own share \$600.00

Husband's allocation from wife .00

Wife's own share 307.50

Wife's allocation from husband 45.00

Total \$952.50

Minus MNIL for 2 - 934.00

\$ 18.50

SOC

\$ 19.00

MBU #2

(Mutual Child)

Child's own share \$180.00

Allocation from Father 45.00

Allocation from Mother 0.00

Total \$225.00

Minus MNIL - 312.00

SOC 0.00

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EXAMPLE 6: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH MUTUAL AND SEPARATE CHILDREN

A family of four, (mother, father, their mutual child and the mother's separate child) are receiving Medi-Cal. The mother has unemployment benefits of \$700 per month and father has unemployment benefits of \$800 per month. The children (ages 15 and 16) have no income. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of \$1,100, Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother

Total Countable Income	\$ 700
Less Needs Deduction	- <u>600</u>
Mother's income to be allocated	\$ 100

Number of persons for whom Mother
is responsible (Father, mutual child,
and Mom's separate child) 3

Mother's equal allocation to spouse
and natural/adopted children \$33.34 each

Father

Total Countable Income	\$ 800
Less Needs Deduction	- <u>600</u>
Father's income to be allocated	\$ 200

Number of persons for whom Father
is responsible (Mother, mutual child) 2

Father's equal allocation to mother
and natural/adopted children \$ 100 each

MBU #1

(Mother, Father, Mutual Child)

Mother's Own Share	\$ 600.00
Mother's Allocation from Father	100.00
Father's Own Share	600.00
Father's Allocation from Mother	33.34
Child's Allocation from Mother	33.34
Child's Allocation from Father	<u>+ 100.00</u>
Total	\$ 1,466.68
Minus MNIL for 3	- <u>934.00</u>
SOC	\$ 533.00

MBU #2

(Separate Child)

Allocation from Mother	<u>\$ 33.34</u>
Total Income	33.34
Minus MNIL	<u>\$ - 375.00</u>
SOC	\$ 0.00

NOTE: Mutual child should be evaluated for the Percent Program.

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EXAMPLE 7: CHILD WITH INCOME

Compute the SOC for a family of two (mother and daughter). The mother has unemployment benefits of \$350 per month. Daughter (age 17) receives child support of \$530 per month. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of \$750, Sneed rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother

Total Countable Income	\$350
Less Needs Deduction	<u>- 600</u>
Mother's income to be allocated	\$ 0

Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (daughter)	1
---	---

MBU #1 (Mother)

Mother's own share	<u>\$ 350</u>
Total Income	\$ 350
Minus MNIL	<u>- 600</u>
	\$ 0

MBU #2 (Child)

Child's own net nonexempt income after child support deduction	<u>\$ 480</u>
Total Income	\$ 480
Minus MNIL	<u>- 375</u>
SOC	\$ 105

NOTE: Child should be evaluated for the Percent Program.

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EXAMPLE 8: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH IN-KIND INCOME

Compute the SOC for a family of three, (mother, spouse, and the mother's separate child) who are receiving Medi-Cal. The family receives free housing and food, valued at \$450 per month or \$150 for each. The mother has unemployment benefits of \$700 per month and in-kind valued at \$150 per month. The mother has a health insurance payment of \$30 per month. The mother's spouse has unemployment benefits of \$700 per month and in-kind valued at \$150 per month. The mother's separate child has in-kind valued at \$150 per month. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of \$934, Sneede rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother

Total Countable Income	\$ 850
Less Health Insurance	<u>- 30</u>
Total Net Countable Income	\$ 820
Less in-kind income	150
Less Needs Deduction	<u>- 600</u>
Mother's income to be allocated	\$ 70

Number of persons for whom Mother
is responsible (spouse and daughter) 2

Mother's allocation to spouse and
natural/adoptive children \$ 35 each

Spouse

Total Countable Income	\$ 850
Less in-kind income	150
Less Needs Deduction	<u>- 600</u>
Spouse's income to be allocated	\$ 100

Number of persons for whom spouse
is responsible (wife) 1

Spouse's allocation to spouse \$ 100

MBU #1 (Mother and Spouse)

Mother's Own Share	\$ 600
Mother's in-kind income	150
Mother's allocation from spouse	100
Spouse's Own Share	600
Spouse's in-kind income	150
Spouse's allocation from mother	<u>+ 35</u>
Total	\$1,635
Minus MNIL for 2	<u>- 934</u>
SOC	\$ 701

MBU #2 (Separate Child)

Child's own net nonexempt income	\$ 150
Allocation from mother	<u>35</u>
Total Income	\$ 185
Minus MNIL	<u>- 375</u>
SOC	\$ 0

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EXAMPLE 9: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD AND THE PERCENT PROGRAMS

A family of four, (mother-Jane, father-John, their mutual child-Joy age two years, and the mother's separate child-June age 17) are receiving Medi-Cal. The mother has unemployment benefits of \$750, pays a \$50 health insurance premium, for a net nonexempt income of \$700 per month. The father has unemployment benefits of \$800 per month. The children have no income. Since the family has a SOC based on MNIL of \$1,100, revised Snee rules (as modified by Gamma) would apply.

Mother (Jane)

Total countable income	\$ 700
Less needs deduction	<u>\$ 600</u>
Income to be allocated	\$ 100

Number of persons for whom Mother is responsible (Father, mutual child, and Mom's separate child) 3

Mother's equal allocation to spouse & natural/adopted children \$33.34 each

MBU #1

(Jane, John, Joy)

Mother's Own Share	\$ 600.00
Jane's allocation from John	100.00
John's Own Share	600.00
Allocation from Jane	33.34
Joy's allocation from Mother	33.34
Joy's allocation from Father	<u>100.00</u>
Total	\$1,466.68
Minus MNIL for 3	<u>- 934.00</u>
SOC	\$ 533.00

Father (John)

Total countable income	\$800
Less needs deduction	<u>\$600</u>
Income to be allocated	\$200

Number of persons for whom Father is responsible (Mother, mutual child) 2

Father's equal allocation to mother & natural/adopted children \$100.00 each

MBU #2

(June)

Allocation from Mother	<u>\$ 33.34</u>
Total Income	33.34
Minus MNIL	<u>-375.00</u>
SOC	\$ 0.00

Since Joy is two years old and has a SOC, she is potentially eligible for the 133 percent program.

Compare only Mom's net nonexempt income (\$700) and Dad's net nonexempt income (\$800) (total of \$1,550 after adding back \$50 health care deductions) to 133 percent of the FPL for a family of four to determine Joy's eligibility for the 133 percent program. Joy is eligible for this program.

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EXAMPLE 10: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WHEN ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILD(REN) OF ONE PARENT WISHES MEDI-CAL

When only the separate child(ren) of one spouse applies for Medi-Cal, the county will use only the child(ren)'s own income, if applicable, and the balance of the ineligible parent's income which is available to the members of the MFBU. To determine the amount of the ineligible parent's income available to the MFBU, i.e., the balance, the county must follow the methodology similar to that developed in Sneede even though it is not yet known whether this case will ultimately be a Sneede case. That is, the county determines the amount of the ineligible parent's income allocated to the nonmembers of the MFBU for whom he/she is responsible and the remainder is the balance available to the MFBU. In making this determination, the ineligible parent is allowed appropriate income exemptions and deductions including a parental needs deduction, and then net nonexempt income is equally allocated to his/her excluded spouse and all of the ineligible parent's natural/adopted children in the household who are both in and out of the MFBU. The amount allocated to the non-MFBU members for whom the ineligible parent is responsible is then deducted from the ineligible parent's gross income (as are other appropriate deductions and exemptions) to determine the balance of the ineligible parent's income available to the MFBU. The county will then determine whether this is a Sneede income case.

Example: Sally wants Medi-Cal for her two separate children, Susie (age 5) and Shauna (age 4). Sally, her husband, Sam, and their mutual child, Steven, do not need Medi-Cal. Sally works and earns \$1,710 per month; Susie and Shauna have no income of their own. The MFBU is composed of Susie, Shauna, and Sally as an ineligible parent.

Determination of Balance of Mom's Income Available to the MFBU

A. Allocation Determination - To determine allocation to family members not in the MFBU.

\$1,710 Mom's gross earnings
- 90 Work deductions
\$1,620 Net nonexempt income
- 600 Less needs deduction
\$1,020 Divided by 4 (Sam, Shauna, Susie, Steven) = \$255 to each
\$ 510 To Sam and Steven, not in MFBU

B. Net Balance to MFBU

\$1,710 Mom's gross earnings
- 90 Work Deduction
\$1,620
- 510 (\$255 allocation to Sam, \$255 allocation to Steven)
\$1,100 Net balance available to MFBU from Mom

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MFBU's SOC computation

\$1,110 Mom's income
 0 Shauna's income
 0 Susie's income
\$1,110 Total net nonexempt income
- 934 MNIL for 3
\$ 176 SOC

Since the MFBU has a SOC and the two girls are aged five and four, they are potentially eligible for the 133 Percent program. (Note: Sneede is not applicable because the girls do not have income of their own. If the girls did have income of their own, Sneede procedures would apply before eligibility is determined for the FPL programs.)

133 Percent program eligibility for each child:

Shauna

\$1,110 Balance of Mom's net income
0 Shauna's income
\$1,110 Total net nonexempt income

Susie

\$1,110 Balance of Mom's net income
0 Susie's Income
\$1,110 Total net nonexempt income

\$1,110 Total net nonexempt income compared to \$133 percent FPL for three* = \$1,513 (April 1998). Therefore, Susie and Shauna are eligible for the 133 Percent programs.

*In stepparent cases when only the separate children of one of the parents want Medi-Cal, the FPL is compared to only the number of persons in the MFBU and not to the other family members even though income was allocated to the other family members.

If Shauna and Susie each had income-in-kind of \$237.50, Sneede procedures would apply. NOTE: The MFBU's SOC would also be different. The MBUs would be as follows:

MBU #1		MBU #2		MBU #3	
(Mom)		(Shauna)		(Susie)	
Mom's Own Share	\$600	Allocation from Mom	\$255.00	Allocation from Mom	\$255.00
MNIL	- <u>600</u>	Shauna's Income	<u>237.50</u>	Susie's Income	<u>237.50</u>
	\$ 0	Total	\$492.50	Total	\$492.50
		Minus MNIL	- <u>375.00</u>	Minus MNIL	- <u>375.00</u>
			\$117.50		\$117.50
		SOC	\$118.00	SOC	\$118.00

Compare Shauna's and Mom's total net nonexempt income (\$1,110 + \$237.50) to the 133 percent FPL for three persons (\$1,513). Compare Susie's and Sally's total net nonexempt income (\$1,110 + \$237.50) to the 133 percent FPL for three persons (\$1,513). Both Shauna and Suzie are eligible.

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EXAMPLE 11: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD - SPOUSE IN LTC/B&C

Disabled husband is in LTC or B&C and allocates \$400 to his wife at home. Wife has \$477 net earnings. There are four children at home, two mutual children and the wife's separate children. The separate children each receive Social Security Income of \$200 per month.

Since the family has a SOC, Sneede rules apply:

MBU #1

Mom
Mutual Children

MBU #2

Separate Child A

MBU #3

Separate Child B

MBU #1

\$ 477	Mom's net nonexempt earnings		
400	LTC allocation from spouse	\$ 877	Total net nonexempt income
<u>- 0</u>	Deductions	<u>- 934</u>	MNIL (3)
\$ 877	Net countable income	\$ 0	Share of Cost
<u>- 600</u>	Less needs deduction		
\$ 277	Balance		
<u>- 400</u>	LTC allocation from spouse		
\$ 0	Amount allocated to children		
\$ 877	Total amount to MBU #1 (Mom keeps)		

MBU #2

\$200	Separate child's SSA income	\$200	Total net nonexempt income
<u>0</u>	Allocation from Mom	<u>- 375</u>	Prorated MNIL (1)
\$200	Total net income	\$ 0	Share of Cost

MBU #3

\$200	Separate child's SSA income	\$200	Total net nonexempt income
<u>0</u>	Allocation from Mom	<u>- 375</u>	Prorated MNIL (1)
\$200	Total net income	\$ 0	Share of Cost

NOTE: If Dad had allocated income to his mutual children, these children would become Sneede class members and must be in their own MBU.

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EXAMPLE 12: EXCLUDED CHILD CASE - PARENTS PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE EXCLUDED CHILD'S INCOME.

- (1) Household consists of a married couple and their three mutual children: Child A, Child B, and Child C. The parents do not wish to file for Child C. Assume the family is property eligible. Their monthly income is as follows:

Husband:	\$1,500	Gross earnings
Wife:	\$ 700	UIB
Child A:		No income
Child B:	\$ 100	Trust income
Child C (excluded):	\$ 59	Interest income

(a) Regular Non-Sneed Method

1) Excluded Child Allocation

\$1,259 MNIL for 5 persons (with the excluded child)
-1,100 MNIL for 4 persons (without the excluded child)
\$ 159 Difference
- 59 Child C's own income
\$ 100 Excluded child allocation

2) Share of Cost Computation

Net Nonexempt Income

\$1,410 Husband's net earnings (\$1,500 less \$90 earned income deduction)
+ 700 Wife's UIB
+ 100 Child B's trust income
\$2,210 Combined net income
- 100 Excluded child allocation
\$2,110 Total net nonexempt
-1,100 MNIL for 4 (without the excluded child)
\$1,010 Share of cost

Since there is a SOC, apply Sneed procedures.

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(b) Sneede Method as Modified by Gamma

1) Responsible Relative Determination (Include the excluded child)

<u>Parent/Spouse</u>	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
<u>Others for Whom</u>	Wife	Husband
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>	Child A	Child A
<u>Is Responsible:</u>	Child B	Child B
	Child C	Child C
	(4)	(4)

2) Mini Budget Units Determination

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>
Husband	Child B - S
Wife	
Child A	
(3)	(1)

3) Income Allocation

<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
\$1,500 Gross earnings	\$700 UIB
<u>-90</u> Earned income deduction	<u>-600</u> Less needs deduction
\$1,410 Net earnings	\$100 Total
<u>- 600</u> Less needs deduction	
\$ 810 Total	
divided by 4 = \$202.50 per person divided by 4 = \$25 per person	

4) Net Nonexempt Income for Each Person

<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Child A</u>
\$600 own	\$600.00 own	202.50 from Dad
<u>+ 25</u> from wife	<u>\$202.50</u> from husband	<u>+25.00</u> from Mom
\$625 net	\$802.50 net	227.50 net

Child B

\$202.50 from Dad
+ 25.00 from Mom
+100.00 own
\$327.50 net

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5) Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1

\$ 625.00 Husband
+ 802.50 Wife
+ 227.50 Child A
\$1,655.00 Net nonexempt
- 934.00 MNIL for 3
\$ 721.00 SOC

MBU #2

\$ 100.00 Child B's own
+ 25.00 From Mom
+202.50 From Dad
\$ 327.50 Net nonexempt
- 312.00 MNIL
\$ 15.50
\$ 16.00 SOC

These children should be evaluated for the Percent Programs if they are under age 19.

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EXAMPLE 13: EXCLUDED CHILD CASE - PARENTS REFUSE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE EXCLUDED CHILD'S INCOME

A household consist of a married couple and their three mutual children: Child A, Child B, and Child C. The parents do not wish to file for Child C and they refuse to provide any information about that child's income. Their monthly income is as follows:

Husband:	\$1,500	Earnings
Wife:	\$ 700	UIB
Child A:		No income
Child B:	\$ 100	Trust income
Child C (excluded):		Unknown

(a) Regular Non-Sneede Method

Since the persons refuse to provide any information on the excluded child's income and property, do NOT give an income allocation.

(1) Share of Cost Determination

\$1,410 Husband's net earnings
+ 700 Wife's UIB
+ 100 Child B's trust income
\$2,210 Combined net income
- 0 Excluded child allocation
\$2,210 Total net nonexempt income
-1,110 MNIL for 4 persons
\$1,110 SOC

Since there is a SOC, apply Sneede procedures.

(b) Sneede Procedures*

(1) Responsible Relative Determination (Include the Excluded Child)

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>
<u>Other for Whom</u>	Wife	Husband
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>	Child A	Child A
<u>Is Responsible:</u>	Child B	Child B
	Child C	Child C
	(4)	(4)

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(2) Mini Budget Units Determination

MBU #1
Husband
Wife
Child A

MBU #2
Child B

(3) Income Allocation

Husband

\$1,500 Gross earnings
- 90 Earned income deduction
\$1,410 Net earnings
- 600 Less needs deduction
\$ 810 Total

Divided by 4 = \$202 per person

Wife

\$ 700 UIB
- 600 Less needs deduction
\$ 100 Total

Divided by 4 = \$25 per person

(4) Net Nonexempt Income for Each Person

Husband

\$600.00 Own
+ 25.00 From wife
\$625.00 Net

Wife

\$600.00 Own
+ 202.50 From husband
\$802.50 Net

Child A

\$202.50 From Dad
+ 25.00 From Mom
\$227.50 Net

Child B

\$202.50 From Dad
+ 25.00 From Mom
+ 100.00 Own
\$327.50 Net

(5) Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1

\$ 625.00 Husband
+ 802.50 Wife
+ 227.50 Child A
\$1,655.00 Net nonexempt
- 934.00 MNIL for 3
\$ 721.00 SOC

MBU #2

\$100.00 Child B's own
+ 25.00 From Mom
+ 202.50 From Dad
\$327.50 Net nonexempt
- 312.00 MNIL
\$ 15.50
\$ 16.00 SOC

* The Sneed determination is the same as the previous example when information is provided on the excluded child.

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EXAMPLE 14: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH PREGNANT MINOR AND HER BOYFRIEND - NOT A MINOR CONSENT CASE

(If the pregnant minor's boyfriend (and father of the unborn) is not in the home, ignore the second MFBU described below).

A stepparent household consists of the married couple, the wife's separate unmarried pregnant minor, the minor's unborn child, the minor's unemployed 22-year old boyfriend (also father of the unborn), and the husband's separate 10-year old child. The entire household applies for Medi-Cal and the mother reports her daughter's pregnancy.

There are two MFBUs. The first MFBU consists of five persons: stepfather, mother, minor mother, the unborn, and the husband's separate 10-year old child.

MFBU #1

stepfather

mother

pregnant minor (mother's separate child)

stepfather's separate 10-year old

pregnant minor's unborn

If the boyfriend (or other children) of the pregnant minor are also living in the home:

The second MFBU would consist of the ineligible pregnant minor, her unborn, and the eligible boyfriend (and father of the unborn) and any other children of the minor.

(ineligible pregnant minor)

unborn

boyfriend (father of the unborn)

any other children of pregnant minor if applicable

MFBU #1

Monthly Income:

\$900 Stepparent's VA compensation

\$825 Wife's UIB

\$300 Wife's income from a trust

\$300 Pregnant minor's support payments from an absent parent

\$200 10-year old's SSA from deceased mother

They do not have any property; assume MFBU #1 has a SOC under existing regulations.

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Sneede Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Income Allocation

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Stepparent</u>	<u>Wife</u>
<u>Others for Whom</u>	Wife	Husband
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>	10-year old child	Pregnant Minor
<u>Is Responsible:</u>	(2)	(2)

ii. Income Allocation (DO NOT ALLOCATE TO UNBORNS)

<u>Stepparent</u>	<u>Wife</u>
\$900 VA Compensation	\$1,125 Income
- 600 Less needs deduction	- 600 Less needs deduction
\$300 Total	\$ 525
divided by 2 = \$150	divided by 2 = \$262.50

iii. Net Nonexempt Income

<u>Stepparent</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Pregnant Minor</u>	<u>Stepparent's Separate Child</u>
\$600.00 Needs	\$ 600 Needs	\$ 300.00 Support	\$ 200 SSA
+262.50 From wife	+ 150 From husband	- 50.00 Deduction	+ 150 From Dad
\$337.50 Net	\$ 750 Net	\$ 250.00 Net	\$ 300 Net
		+ 262.50 From mom	
		\$ 512.50 Net	

iv. MBUs and Share of Cost Determinations

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>
<u>Stepparent & Wife</u>	<u>Pregnant Minor & Unborn</u>	<u>Stepparent's Separate Child</u>
\$ 600 Husband	\$ 512.50 Net	\$ 300 Net
+ 600 Wife	- 623.00 MNIL for 2*	- 375 MNIL of 1*
\$1,200 Total net	\$.00 SOC	\$ 0 SOC
- 934 MNIL for 2*		
\$ 266 SOC		

*See Sneede MNIL chart. This is the amount for 2 children with 1 parent.

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MFBU #2

Existing Method to Compute SOC:

\$ 250	Pregnant minor's full net nonexempt income
+ 300	Boyfriend's UIB
\$ 550	Total net nonexempt income
- 934	MNIL for family of 3 (boyfriend, pregnant minor and unborn)
0	SOC

Since MFBU #2 has zero SOC, do not apply Sneed procedures.

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EXAMPLE 15: STEPPARENT HOUSEHOLD WITH MINOR MOTHER, MINOR MOTHER'S BABY, AND MINOR MOTHER'S BOYFRIEND

(If the minor mother's boyfriend (and father of the minor mother's newborn) is not living in the home, ignore the boyfriend in MFBU #2.)

This is the same household as in Example 14 but now the minor has delivered the infant. A stepparent household consists of the married couple, the wife's separate teenage daughter (minor mother), the minor mother's one-month old infant, the minor mother's boyfriend and father of the infant, and the stepparent's separate 11-year old child.

The MFBU compositions are:

MFBU #1

stepparent \$ 900 VA Comp.
wife \$1,125 UIB & trust
minor mother \$ 300 support
11-year old child \$ 200 SSA

(4)

MFBU #2

<minor mother> (Ineligible in this MFBU)
minor mother's infant
boyfriend

(3)

Computations for MFBU #1

Sneede Procedures

i. Responsible Relative Determination for Income Allocation

<u>Parent/Spouse:</u>	<u>Stepparent</u>	<u>Wife</u>
<u>Others for Whom</u>	Wife	Husband
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>	11-year old child	Minor Mother
<u>Is Responsible:</u>	(2)	(2)

ii. Income Allocation

<u>Stepparent</u>	<u>Wife</u>
\$900 VA comp	\$1,125 Income
-600 Less needs deduction	- 600 Less needs deduction
\$300 Total	\$ 525
divided by 2 = \$150	divided by 2 = \$262.50

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iii. Net Nonexempt Income

<u>Husband</u>	<u>Wife</u>	<u>Minor Mother</u>	<u>Stepparent's Separate Child</u>
\$ 600.00 Husband's	\$ 600.00 Wife's	\$ 300.00 Support	\$ 200 SSA
<u>+ 262.50</u> From wife	<u>+ 150.00</u> From husband	<u>- 50.00</u> Deduction	<u>+ 150</u> From dad
\$ 862.50 Net	\$ 750.00 Net	\$250.00	\$ 350 Net
		<u>+ 262.50</u> From mom	
		\$ 512.50 Net	

iv. MBUs and Share of Cost Determinations

<u>MBU #1 Husband & Wife</u>	<u>MBU #2 Minor Mother</u>	<u>MBU #3 Husband's Separate Child</u>
\$ 862.50 Husband's net	\$ 512.50 Net	\$ 350 Net
<u>+ 750.00</u> Wife's net	<u>- 375.00</u> MNIL for 1*	<u>- 375</u> MNIL for 1*
\$1612.50 Total net	\$ 137.50	\$ 0 SOC
<u>- 934.00</u> MNIL for 2*	\$ 138 SOC**	
\$ 678.50		
\$ 679.00 SOC		

*See Sneede MNIL chart.

** Minor Mother is eligible for 60 Day Postpartum Program

COMPUTATIONS FOR MFBU #2

MFBU composition: <minor mother>
 infant under one year old
 boyfriend (father of the unborn)

Follow the same procedures as in Example 4 Unmarried Couple with Mutual Children. However, in this MFBU, the minor mother is not eligible although she will be listed as a responsible relative for her child's medical expenses and any of her medical expenses not covered by Medi-Cal may be used to meet her baby's SOC. Evaluate the infant under the Income Disregard program if there is a SOC for the infant.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

EXAMPLE #16: MARRIED COUPLE WITH MUTUAL CHILDREN; UNMARRIED PREGNANT MINOR AND FATHER OF THE UNBORN LIVE WITH MINOR'S PARENTS AND FILING FOR MINOR CONSENT SERVICES

A pregnant minor lives with her natural/adoptive parents, her full siblings, and her boyfriend. The minor and her minor boyfriend file for minor consent services (no one else in the family needs Medi-Cal). The minor has no income and the minor boyfriend has earned income of \$1,500 per month; their property is under the limit for a family of three.

The MFBU composition is as follows: boyfriend
pregnant minor
unborn

Existing Method to Compute SOC:

\$1,500	Earned income
- 90	Earned income deduction
\$1,410	Net earned income
- 934	MNIL for three
\$ 476	SOC

a. Sneeede Responsible Relative Determination

<u>Parent/Spouse</u>	<u>Unmarried Pregnant Minor</u>	<u>Father of the Unborn</u>
<hr/>		
<u>Others for Whom</u>	none	none
<u>The Parent/Spouse</u>		
<u>Is Responsible:</u>		

The unborn is not listed since there is no allocation to an unborn. Each minor is responsible only to him/herself since parental income and property are not considered under the Minor Consent Services program and because the minors are unmarried.

b. Income Allocation

There is no income allocation determination for the same reason cited in subsection a above. Each minor's income is considered only in his/her own MBU.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

c. MBU and Share of Cost Determination

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>
Pregnant Minor Mother & Unborn	Father of the Unborn
\$ 0 net nonexempt income	\$1,500 Earned income
<u>- 750</u> MNIL for 2	<u>- 90</u> Earned income deduction
\$ 0 Share of cost	\$1,410 Net earned income
	<u>600</u> MNIL for 1
	\$ 810 SOC

After the baby is born, the MFBU is similar to a regular minor mother case (composed of the unmarried minor mother with her parents in one MFBU and the unmarried minor mother as an ineligible member in the second MFBU with the unmarried father, and the infant.

Second MFBU

<u>MBU #1</u>	<u>MBU #2</u>	<u>MBU #3</u>
Unmarried Minor Mother (IE)	Infant	Unmarried father
\$0 SOC	\$810	\$600 Own income
	<u>- 312</u> MNIL	<u>- 600</u> MNIL
	\$488 SOC	\$ 0 SOC

The infant would be eligible for the Income Disregard program because his/her eligibility is tied to the mother and because of Continued Eligibility, no raise in income can occur until he/she is age one.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

EXAMPLE 17: PA/OTHER PA PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD & OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS APPLY FOR MEDI-CAL

A household consist of a married couple, their mutual child, and the wife's separate child. The husband is receiving SSI and Social Security disability benefits. The wife and mutual child receive Social Security benefits from the husband, and the wife's separate child receives child support payments. Both of the children are over six years old and neither are blind nor disabled. The wife and children apply for Medi-Cal. Assume that the MFBU property does not exceed the allowable limits for a family of three.

The income is as follows:

[Husband (Mario Martinez):	\$600 SSA, \$12 SSI]
Wife: (Maria Martinez):	\$300 SSA, \$275 UIB
Mutual Child (Manny):	\$300 SSA
Wife's Sep. Child (Marta):	\$400 Child Support

The MFBU has a SOC under existing regulations:

\$1,275	Total countable income
- 38	Income used to determine PA eligibility (see MC 175-6)
\$1,237	Total net nonexempt income
- 934	MNIL for family of 3
\$ 303	Share of Cost

i. Sneeede Responsible Relative Determination

Parent/Spouse:

Wife

Others for Whom

Separate Child

The Parent/Spouse

Mutual Child

Is Responsible:

(2)

ii. Income Allocation from Maria

\$300	SSA
+275	UIB
\$575	Total gross nonexempt income
- 38	Income used to determine PA eligibility
\$537	Total net nonexempt income
- 600	Less needs deduction
\$ 0	Allocation to Manny and Marta

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

iii. Each Person's Net Nonexempt Income

<u>Maria</u>	<u>Mannie</u>	<u>Marta</u>
\$600 own	\$ 0 From mom	\$ 0 From mom
	<u>300</u> Own SSA	<u>+350</u> Net child support
	\$300 Total net	\$350 Total net

iv. MBU and Share of Cost Determination

MBU #1

Maria \$600 Net
- 600 MNIL
0 Share of cost

MBU #2

Mannie \$300 Net
(mutual - 375 MNIL*
child) \$ 0 Share of cost

MBU #3

Marta \$350 Net
(sep. - 375 MNIL
child) \$ 0 Share of cost

*Do not count the SSI father when determining MNIL or property limits for natural/adopted child because he is not in the MFBU.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

EXAMPLE 18: MARRIED MINOR CHILD LIVING IN THE HOME OF THE PARENT(S)

Overview

MFBU #1

The first MFBU contains all the family members of the minor living in the home, i.e., the married minor's parents or stepparent, siblings, married minor's children, and the married minor's spouse. All are ineligible except the married minor. As always, all income of these persons are counted. Although all the family's income is counted, they would receive the benefit of a large maintenance need level. There is no in-kind income between persons in the same MFBU. This MFBU would be subject to the modified Sneede/Gamma rules if the MFBU met the criteria of inappropriate deeming to the eligible minor child and this causes him/her to have a share of cost (SOC).

Modified Sneede: Sneede prohibit inappropriate deeming. However, current Sneede rules must be modified to address this MFBU since current Sneede rules would be contradictory if applied to this situation. For example, current Sneede rules specify that a married couple be together in an MBU (ex-minor child and spouse). Sneede also specifies that a child without income stay in the MBU with the parent(s) if there is no stepparent. Yet, the minor's parent(s) and minor's spouse have financial responsibility. Since only property ineligibility or share of cost in this MFBU impacts the minor, we will prohibit inappropriate deeming by disregarding any income/property in this MBU except from the married minor child, the married minor child's parent(s) or married minor child's spouse.

This will be illustrated in the Examples in Item B.

MFBU #2

The second MFBU contains the married minor's spouse, the married minor's children, and the married minor as ineligible if the spouse and children wish to apply. The married minor's income is counted again which is similar to the treatment of the unmarried minor in Number 9. This MFBU would be subject to Sneede/Gamma rules if one of the children had income, or the minor or the spouse is a stepparent.

MFBU #3

The third MFBU contains the married minor's parent(s) and/or parent's spouse, siblings, and the married minor as an ineligible member if the minor's parent and/or spouse and their children (siblings to the married minor) wish to be aided. The same Sneede/Gamma rules apply here as well.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Examples:

A. No Inappropriate Deeming

Mary is an 18-year-old pregnant married minor parent. She has no income. She lives with her parents, her 16-year-old sister, her spouse and their two mutual children. The children and sister have no income. Her spouse works part-time (under 100 hours) and earns \$500 income per month. The minor's parents work full time. The minor's mother earns \$1,000 net nonexempt income per month and the father earns \$1,500 net nonexempt income. The family is properly eligible. Since Mary is not deprived, she must be eligible as a Medically Indigent person under 21 or under the Percent programs. The parents are not eligible because they are not aged, blind, disabled, etc. Mary's spouse and children are evaluated under the Medically Needy program because of unemployed parent deprivation. The family pays no health insurance premiums.

MFBU #1 (a)	MFBU #2 (b)	MFBU #3 (c)
Mary	[Mary] ineligible (IE)	[Mary] IE
[Mary's parents] IE	Mary's spouse	[Mary's parents] ineligible
[Mary's spouse] IE	Mary's 2 mutual children	Mary's sister
[Mary's 2 mutual children] IE	Mary's unborn	Mary's unborn
[Mary's sister] IE		
Mary's unborn		
Total net income = \$3,000	Total net income = \$ 500	Total net income = \$2,500
MNIL for 8 = \$1,692	MNIL for 5 = \$1,259	MNIL for 5 = \$1,259
Mary's SOC = \$1,308	Spouse & Children have no SOC	Sister's SOC = \$1,241
Evaluate Mary for the 200% Program for 8 = \$4,609*		Evaluate Sister for 100% Program for 5 = \$1,605*
Mary is eligible.		Sister is not eligible.

* 1998 Federal Poverty Level

B. Inappropriate Deeming Applies

Same scenario above except Mary has \$100 per month net nonexempt income, the two children of Mary's spouse are his separate children and Mary's sister has net nonexempt income of \$50 per month.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

MFBU (a)	MFBU (b)	MFBU (c)
Mary	[Mary] IE	[Mary] IE
[Mary's parents] IE	Mary's spouse	[Mary's parents] IE (no linkage)
[Mary's spouse] IE	Spouse's separate children	Mary's sister
[Spouse's separate children] IE	Mary's unborn	Mary's unborn
[Mary's sister] IE		
Mary's unborn		
Total net income = \$3,150	Total net income = \$ 600	Total net income = \$2,650
MNIL for 8 = - <u>\$1,692</u>	MNIL for 5 = - <u>\$1,259</u>	MNIL for 5 = - <u>\$1,259</u>
Mary's SOC = \$1,458	Spouse & Children 0 have no SOC	Sister's SOC = \$1,391

MFBU #1

In the first MFBU, the only eligible person is Mary. The only inappropriate deeming which affects Mary is the income from Mary's sister (a child with income). Rather than set up the usual Mini Budget Units for all the various persons in this MFBU, for ease of administration, counties should disregard any income/property from persons who are not responsible for the one eligible married minor person in this MFBU. In this case, Mary's sister is not responsible for Mary; therefore, her \$50 will be disregarded. The remaining income will be compared to the regular MNIL for the entire family including Mary's sister. If there is a SOC, evaluate for the Percent Programs, if applicable. Compare the same amount (without Mary's sister's income) to the appropriate Federal Poverty Level for eight.

MFBU

Mary	\$ 100
[Mary's parents] IE	\$2,500
[Mary's spouse] IE	\$ 500
[Spouse's separate children] IE	0
Mary's unborn	0
Mary's sister's income (\$50) Uncounted	

Total income =	\$3,100
Compare MNIL Chart for 8 =	<u>1,692</u>
Mary has a SOC of	\$1,408

Evaluate Mary for the 200%
FPL program for 8 = \$4,609
Mary is eligible.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

MFBU #2

The second MFBU contains Mary as an ineligible person, her spouse and his children. Follow the regular stepparent household rules unless only the children wish to apply. Assume the spouse's separate children wish to apply. First determine how much of the spouse's income is allocated to Mary and the separate children to see how much of the spouse's income is in the MFBU. Since the spouse has less than the \$600 parental needs allowance, nothing is allocated. The entire \$500 is available to the MFBU. If there were a remainder, this would be divided by the number of person that the spouse was responsible = three (Mary and his two children).

MFBU

(Spouse) IE	\$500
Spouse's separate children	<u>\$ 0</u>
Total	\$500

Net balance to the MFBU =	\$500
Compare to MNIL for 3 =	<u>\$934</u>
SOC for separate children =	\$ 0

If the spouse wishes Medi-Cal, follow the regular Sneede/Gamma methodology for a stepparent household when all the persons in the household wish Medi-Cal.

MBU #1

MBU#2

(Mary) IE	Spouse's Separate Children
Spouse	
Mary's unborn	

Mary will not allocate any income to the spouse's separate children.

MFBU #3

The third MFBU contains Mary as ineligible, Mary's unborn, Mary's ineligible parents (no linkage), and Mary's sister. Regular Sneede/Gamma rules apply because this MFBU has a SOC and the MFBU has two children with income, Mary and Mary's sister.

(Mary) IE	\$ 100
Mary's unborn	
(Mary's parents) IE	\$2,500
Mary's sister	<u>\$ 50</u>
Total Nonexempt income	\$2,650
Compared to MNIL for 5 =	<u>\$1,259</u>
SOC	\$1,391

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Sneeze/Gamma Computation

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
(Mary's parents) IE	(Mary) IE	Mary's sister
	Mary's unborn	

Each parent is responsible for their spouse, Mary, and Mary's sister. Each may keep \$600 for their own share and allocate the remainder divided by three.

Mary's Mother: $\$400 \div 3 = \133 to Father, Mary, and Mary's sister

Mary's Father: $\$900 \div 3 = \300 to Mother, Mary, and Mary's sister

Since there are no eligible persons in MBU #2 and no money allocated, this MBU will not be discussed.

MBU #1	MBU #3
Mother's own share = \$600	Mary's sister's income = \$ 50
Mother's share from Father = \$300	Allocation from Mother = \$133
Father's own share = \$600	Allocation from Father = <u>\$300</u>
Father's share from Mother = \$133	Total = \$483
	Compare to MBU Chart = <u>312</u>
	SOC = \$171

Mary's sister is under age 19; therefore, she should be evaluated for the 100 percent program. The total of the net nonexempt income of both parents = \$2,500 and her income of \$50 = \$2,550. Compare this to the FPL for five = \$1,605. Mary's sister is not eligible for the FPL program.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

15. CHARTS, FORMS, and NOTICES OF ACTION

A. Charts

1. Maintenance Need Income Levels and Property Limit Chart
2. MFBU/MBU Reference Chart
3. Processing Flow Chart

B. Forms

1. MC 175-I (5/98) Income Screening Questions
2. MC 175-P (10/91) Property Screening Questions
3. MC 176-P (1/96) Property Reserve Work Sheet
4. MC 175-2 (9/97) Responsible Relative Determination
5. MC 175-3P (1/18/91) Sneede Property Worksheet
6. MC 175-3I (11/97) Net Nonexempt Income Determination
7. MC 175-3I.1 (9/97) Net Nonexempt Income Determination - Continuation Sheet
8. MC 175-4 (5/98) Mini Budget Units and Share of Cost/Property Determinations
9. MC 175-5 (5/98) Federal Poverty Level (Percent) Programs
10. MC 175-6 (5/98) Allocation form SSI or IHSS Person (Includes Pickle Person)
11. MC 175-7 (6/97) Allocation Worksheet for Board & Care Person to Spouse & Children
12. MC 176 W.1 (5/97) Stepparent Computation When Only the Spouse's Separate Children Apply

C. Notices of Action

1. MC 239-SN3 (2/22/91) Excluded Child Statement
2. MC 239-SN3 (2/22/91) Excluded Child Statement (Spanish)
3. MC 239 SN-4 (5/98) Approval for Benefits or Change in Share of Cost
4. MC 239 SN-4 (5/98) Approval for Benefits or Change in Share of Cost (Spanish)
5. MC 239 SN-5 (3/98) Denial or Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property
6. MC 239 SN-5 (3/98) Denial or Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property (Spanish)

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Maintenance Need Income Levels (MNIL) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated MNIL Income Standard and Property Levels

- January 1, 1990 -

I. MBU Contains an Adult - May also Include an Unborn

Person Type	MNIL Income	Property
Single Parent	\$ 600	\$2,000
Single Parent with Unborn	750	3,000
Married Couple - Two Adults	934	3,000
Married Couple with Unborn	934	3,150
Unmarried Couple - Each Unmarried Partner	600	2,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full non-Sneede MNIL income/property limits for the MBU based on the number of individuals in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains a Nonparent Caretaker Relative or Child(ren) with No Parents Living in the Home, or Child(ren) Whose Parent is PA/Other PA and Not in the MBU

Each MBU receives full non-Sneede MNIL income/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in the MBU, include the unborn in the pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Children Who Live with One or Both Parents (Not Stepparents) and They Are in the Same MBU (Do not include a parent who is PA/Other PA and not in the MBU. Also, if there is a pregnant minor in the MBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.)

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	Prorated Income	Prorated Property	Prorated Income	Prorated Property
1	\$ 375	\$1,500	\$ 312	\$1,050
2	623	2,100	550	1,650
3	825	2,475	756	2,070
4	1,008	2,760	945	2,400
5	1,181	3,000	1,108	2,679
6	1,329	3,215	1,269	2,925
7	1,481	3,413	1,420	3,150
8	1,623	3,600	1,568	3,360
9	1,764	3,780	1,615	3,437
10*	1,794	3,819	1,656	3,500

***NOTE:** Add \$14 for each additional child after 10 to MNIL income standards to determine prorated income standards.

$$\frac{\text{No. Children in MBU}}{\text{Parent(s) + No. Children in MBU}} \times \text{MNIL Income Standard for Parent(s) + Child(ren) in MBU} = \text{Prorated income}$$

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

SNEEDE MFBU/MBU REFERENCE CHART

ITEM	PERSON TYPE				
	Unborn	Eligible	Excluded	Ineligible	PA/ Other PA ¹
Property and Income Counted	N/A	YES	NO	YES	NO ²
Included in Maintenance Need/ Property Limit	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
Medical Expenses Used to Meet Share of Cost	N/A	YES	NO	YES	NO
Receive Medi-Cal Only	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Used to Determine Linkage to Aid to Families with Dependent Children	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
Sneede Allocation of Parental Income or Property to Natural/Adopted Child	NO	YES ³	YES ⁴	YES	NO

When only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, allocate only the natural/adoptive parent's income and property to: all of the spouse's natural/adoptive children (even the excluded children), the stepparent, and the ineligible natural/adoptive parent. Do not allocate income or property to an unborn child. Do not include the parent's unborn child in the MNIL and property limits.

- ¹ If PA/Other PA person is on Four-Month Continuing or TMC, treat this person as an ineligible member of the MFBU.
- ² Medi-Cal will count his/her income not used by the PA/Other PA programs.
- ³ Allocate income or property when Sneede applies.
- ⁴ Note: First allocate only income (based on the difference in the MNIL with and without the excluded child less than the child's own income) if parent provides information on excluded child's income for MFBU's SOC determination.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneed v. Kizer Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels

- July 1, 1998 -

Number of Children Number in MBU	One Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Prorated Property
1	624	312	1,500
2	775	517	2,100
3	920	690	2,475
4	1,049	840	2,760
5	1,180	984	3,000
6	1,296	1,111	3,215
7	1,412	1,236	3,415
8	1,531	1,361	3,600
9	1,662	1,496	3,780
10	1,676	1,524	3,819

Number of Children Number in MBU	Two Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Prorated Property
1	775	259	1,050
2	920	460	1,650
3	1,049	650	2,070
4	1,180	787	2,400
5	1,296	926	2,679
6	1,412	1,059	2,925
7	1,531	1,191	3,150
8	1,662	1,330	3,360
9	1,676	1,372	3,457
10	1,690	1,409	3,500

NOTE: Add \$14 for each additional person over 10 to determine higher Income Standards.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER INCOME SCREENING QUESTIONS

If the MFBU has a share of cost and includes child(ren), complete the following:

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)
<input type="checkbox"/> New application	<input type="checkbox"/> Redetermination	<input type="checkbox"/> Change
<input type="checkbox"/> Retroactive eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Correction	

DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:

- ☐ Yes ☐ No a. A stepparent?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No b. An unmarried couple with mutual child(ren)?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No c. A child with his/her own nonexempt income (including *unearned* in-kind income provided by someone outside of the MFBU) and there are other persons in the MFBU?
- ☐ Yes ☐ No d. A nonparent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the child(ren) for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal?

If "No" to all of the above, determine if eligibility exists for pregnant woman or infant under 1 (Income Disregard Program), child under 6 (133 percent), or child, age 6 through 18 (100 percent).

If "Yes" to any of the above and:

1. the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC 175-2, MC 175-3I, and MC 175-4.
2. the MFBU does *not* include a parent, complete MC 175-3I and MC 175-4.

Eligibility worker signature	Worker number	Date
------------------------------	---------------	------

MC 175-1 (5/96)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 2 1 2

DATE: MAY 10 1999 8F-63

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

SNEEDE V. KIZER PROPERTY SCREENING QUESTIONS

If the MFBU has excess property and includes child(ren), complete the following:

Case Name	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date	Mo. Year
<input type="checkbox"/> New Application <input type="checkbox"/> Redetermination <input type="checkbox"/> Change <input type="checkbox"/> Retroactive Eligibility <input type="checkbox"/> Correction		

DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:	YES	NO
a. A stepparent?		
b. An unmarried couple with mutual children?		
c. A child with his/her own nonexempt property?		
d. A non-parent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the children for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal?		

- If "NO" to all of the above, stop here.
- If "YES" to any of the above and:
 - (1) the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC 175-2, MC 175-3P, and MC 175-4.
 - (2) the MFBU does not include a parent, complete MC 175-3P and MC 175-4.

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Date
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MC 175-P (10/91)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999 8F-64

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

PROPERTY RESERVE WORK SHEET

Name _____ Case Number _____ Month _____

I. OTHER REAL PROPERTY (ORP)		II. PROPERTY RESERVE—USE REVERSE TO ITEMIZE OR TO PROVIDE DETAILS	
A. Determine market value and encumbrances of ORP on reverse and list in 1 and 2. Note: If ORP owned jointly with persons not in MFBU, list only the share of market value and encumbrances of persons in MFBU.		1. Excess value ORP	
1. Market Value per Section 50412 \$		a. Enter from Col I, line C1	
2. Encumbrances per Section 50413 \$		b. Enter from Col I, line C5	
3. Net Market Value (line 1 minus line 2) \$		c. Line 1a—1b \$	
4. Life Estate (determine value per Section 50442 and procedure 9A) \$		2. Notes, mortgages, deeds of trust NOT from the sale of real property owned by MFBU member \$	
5. Net Market Value of notes, mortgages, deeds of trust from sale of real property owned by MFBU member \$		3. Liquid assets (money, checking/savings accounts, stocks, bonds, etc. (other than for business)) \$	
6. Total net other real property (add lines 3, 4, and 5) Enter in Col I, line C1 \$		4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance \$	
B. INCOME FROM PROPERTY		5. Burial plots, vaults, or crypts not for family use and not exempt as other real property \$	
1. Rental Income <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ - 12 \$		6. Value of designated burial funds in excess of \$1,500 \$	
2. Upkeep and Repair		7. Vehicles, boats, campers, or trailers: other than one exempt for transportation	
a. \$ _____ x .15			
Line B1 \$			
b. + \$4.17 \$ 4.17			
c. Line a + b \$			
d. Actual upkeep and repair \$			
e. Greater of line 2c or 2d \$			
3. Interest <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ - 12 \$		8. Jewelry, not exempt and valued over \$100 \$	
4. Taxes and Assessments <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ - 12 \$		9. Other countable property \$	
5. Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ - 12 \$		10. Subtotal property reserve (add lines 1 through 9) \$	
6. Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ - 12 \$		11. Long-term care insurance exemption (benefits paid) —\$	
7. Total expenses (add lines 2e through 6) \$		12. Community spouse resource allowance —\$	
8. Net rental income (line 1 minus line 7) Enter on MC 176 M Column I or II) \$		13. Total property reserve (line 10 minus 11 and 12) \$	
9. Income from ORP other than rental income (Section 50508) (Enter on MC 176M, Column I or II) \$		14. Number of persons in MFBU _____ Property limit for MFBU \$	
10. Total income from ORP (line 8 plus line 9) \$		15. Is line 14 greater than line 13? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—property eligible <input type="checkbox"/> No—excess property—ineligible Explain property requirements: _____ * If "NO," complete Sneedee Screening below	
C. UTILIZATION—NONBUSINESS ORP		III. SNEEDEE PROPERTY SCREENING	
1. Total Net market value of ORP (from Col I, line A6) \$		1. Excess property and MFBU includes child(ren) complete the following:	
2. 6% per year utilization requirement \$ X.005		DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:	
3. Income needed \$		YES NO	
4. a. Is B10 greater than C3? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, utilization met. If no, recompute rental income with actual upkeep and repair, if lower.		1. A stepparent with property? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Is B10 now greater than or equal to C3? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, utilization met.		2. An unmarried couple with mutual child(ren) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. If still no, is utilization period implemented? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		3. A child with own nonexempt property? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Exemption: If 4a, b, or c is yes, enter lesser of \$6,000 or line C1. Otherwise, enter 0. \$		4. A nonparent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the child(ren) for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
		* If "NO" to all of the above, stop here.	
		* If "YES" to any of the above and:	
		(1) the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC175-2, MC175-3P, and MC175-4.	
		(2) the MFBU does not include a parent, complete MC175-3P and MC175-4.	

Eligibility Worker Signature _____	Worker Number _____	Computation Date _____	County Use _____
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MC 176P (1/86)

DSP Pg. 33/39

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION (Complete Only If Parent is in MFBU)

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Complete only when MFBU exceeds Property Limits or has a Share of Cost.
2. Property and income allocations are only from Spouse to Spouse and from Parent to Natural/Adoptive Child(ren).
3. Complete only Column A when the household consists of only a single parent.
4. Complete Columns A and B in all other situations.

I. Enter name(s) of PARENT/SPOUSE (do not list PA/Other PA).	(A)	(B)
II. Spouse (leave blank if unmarried).		
III. List others for whom Parent/Spouse is responsible. List excluded and ineligible child(ren). DO NOT LIST UNBORN, PA/OTHER PA.		
IV. Total number of persons parent is responsible for—Property Determination. (Add sections I, II, and III.) Transfer to line 14 of the MC 175-3P.		
V. Subtract one for Parent A in Column A. Subtract one for Parent B in Column B.	-1	-1
VI. Total number of persons parent is responsible for—Income Determination. (line IV minus line V) Transfer to line 28 or line 29 of the MC 175-3I.		

Next complete the MC 175-3P for Property Determinations or the MC 175-3I for Share of Cost Determinations.

Employer/Worker signature	Worker number	Date
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MC 175-2 (8/87)

SECTION NO.: 50373 MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212 DATE: MAY 10 1999 8F-66

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

SNEEDE V. KIZER PROPERTY WORKSHEET

Case Name	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date Mo. Yr.	

INSTRUCTIONS:

- List all nonexempt property from MC 176P.
- If property is owned by more than one person, equally divide the net market value by the number of owners unless evidence is provided to rebut the division.
- Joint bank accounts: If available to anyone in the MFBU, do not count the money in a joint account against the MFBU more than once. Equally prorate the bank account among the owners in the MFBU (subject to rebuttal).
- Other real property (ORP) must be evaluated to determine if the utilization requirement is met. The \$6,000 exemption for utilized ORP may be spread out over multiple pieces of utilized ORP to maximize eligibility for the multiple mini budget units.
- If excess property is determined for only some of the mini budget units and Medi-Cal is needed for someone in a property-ineligible mini budget unit, the EW may need to exempt a different vehicle or spread the \$6,000 exemption in a different manner to determine if eligibility can be established for the property-ineligible mini budget unit.
- Motor Vehicle and \$6,000 Utilized Other Real Property Exemptions:
 - The MFBU of a MARRIED couple or SINGLE PARENT is allowed only one of each exemption.
 - Each UNMARRIED partner is allowed one of each exemption. His/her exemption may be passed on to a natural/adopted child if the unmarried parent has no such property or wishes to pass the exemption on to his/her child. However, both unmarried parents cannot pass on their exemptions to the same mutual child.
 - A CARETAKER RELATIVE who chooses to be in the same MFBU with the children for whom care is provided is allowed one set of exemptions. In addition, the CHILDREN for whom care is provided are allowed one set of exemptions as a group.

I. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE/PARENT

1. For a married couple, enter their total community property in Column II. Enter each spouse's separate property in Column III.
2. For an unmarried couple or a single parent, enter their separate property in Column III; leave Column II blank.

List exempt property and name of owner:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">I. List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property</th> <th style="width: 25%; padding: 5px;">II. COMMUNITY PROPERTY</th> <th style="width: 25%; padding: 5px;">III. SEPARATE PROPERTY PARENT A PARENT B</th> </tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1. Nonexempt Other Real Property</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">2. Checking</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">3. Savings</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">5. Cash</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">6. Nonexempt Vehicle</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">7. Other</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">8.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">9.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">10.</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">11. Subtotal Net Nonexempt Property</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">\$</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">\$ \$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">12. Enter each spouse's share of community property (divide line 11, Column II by 2)</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">\$ \$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">13. Parent's total net nonexempt property (add lines 11 and 12)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">14. Number of persons for whom each parent is responsible (see totals on MC 175-2).</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">15. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 13 by line 14).</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">(A) \$ (B) \$ enter on line 27 enter on line 28</td> </tr> </table>	I. List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property	II. COMMUNITY PROPERTY	III. SEPARATE PROPERTY PARENT A PARENT B	1. Nonexempt Other Real Property			2. Checking			3. Savings			4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance			5. Cash			6. Nonexempt Vehicle			7. Other			8.			9.			10.			11. Subtotal Net Nonexempt Property	\$	\$ \$	12. Enter each spouse's share of community property (divide line 11, Column II by 2)		\$ \$	13. Parent's total net nonexempt property (add lines 11 and 12)			14. Number of persons for whom each parent is responsible (see totals on MC 175-2).			15. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 13 by line 14).		(A) \$ (B) \$ enter on line 27 enter on line 28
I. List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property	II. COMMUNITY PROPERTY	III. SEPARATE PROPERTY PARENT A PARENT B																																															
1. Nonexempt Other Real Property																																																	
2. Checking																																																	
3. Savings																																																	
4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance																																																	
5. Cash																																																	
6. Nonexempt Vehicle																																																	
7. Other																																																	
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10.																																																	
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MC 175-3P (1/18/91)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-67

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

II. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE TO SPOUSE (skip if MFBU does not contain a married couple)		
16. Enter line 15A in both boxes.	\$	\$
17. Enter line 15B in both boxes.	\$	\$
18. Total (add lines 16 and 17). This is each spouse's total share of their net nonexempt property. (Enter this amount on MC 175-4 in the married couple's mini budget unit.)	\$	\$

III. NET NONEXEMPT PROPERTY FOR CHILDREN OR NON-PARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE (Do not list unborns)					
Name of Child or Caretaker Relative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Child's Natural/Adoptive Parent - see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List Only the Child's or Caretaker Relative's Property:					
19. Checking	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net Nonexempt Property (Add lines, 26, 27, 28) Enter on MC 175-4					

* Enter an allocation from Section I, line 15 only if this is the child's natural/adoptive parent.
Leave blank if caretaker relative household.

III. NET NONEXEMPT PROPERTY FOR CHILDREN OR NON-PARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE (CONT.)					
Name of Child or Caretaker Relative	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Child's Natural/Adoptive Parent - see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List Only the Child's or Caretaker Relative's Property:					
19. Checking	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net Nonexempt Property (Add lines, 26, 27, 28) Enter on MC 175-4					

* Enter an allocation from Section I, line 15 only if this is the child's natural/adoptive parent.
Leave blank if caretaker relative household.

NEXT COMPLETE MC 175-4

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Date of Completion
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MC 175-3P - (1/18/91) Page 2

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

* State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER
NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Child/spousal support payments received | Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative. |
| For AFDC-MN/MI only | Divide the \$50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction. |
| For ABD-MN only | Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income. |
| • Unearned in-kind income | Prorate the unearned in-kind among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four receives free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person receives one-fourth of the in-kind income. Add an unborn's share of in-kind income to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU. |
| • ABD-MN deductions | Allow each ABD-MN child: \$20, any income deduction, and \$65 and one-half earned income deduction. Allow each ABD-MN adult or spouse of an ABD-MN adult, or parent of an ABD-MN child: \$20, any income deduction, and \$65 plus one-half earned income deduction. |

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176W, part VI, before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses
Student Deduction
\$30 Plus 1/3
Work Expenses for the Blind
Income for Self-support

Section 50547
Section 50551
Section 50551.1
Section 50551.4
Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
PERSON TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent A or <input type="checkbox"/> Considered relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent B or <input type="checkbox"/> Considered relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
1. RSDI					
2. Net income from property					
3. Net child/spousal support received					
4. In-kind income					
5. Income available from FA or other PA (MC 175-6, line A.4.)					
6. Other:					
7. Other:					
8. Total (add line 1 through line 7)					
9. ABD-MN \$20 and any income deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)					
10. Countable unearned income (line 8 minus line 9; enter on section D, line 16)					

Enter computation for child/spousal support and/or unearned in-kind income:

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

B. ***NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—					
ABD-MN or spouse/parent of ABD-MN					
11. Gross earned income					
12. \$65 earned income deductions plus \$ unused \$20 from line 9					
13. Remainder (line 11 minus line 12)					
14. Countable earned income (divide line 13 by 2; enter on Section D, line 17)					
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—AFDC-MN/MI ONLY					
15. Net earned income (MC 176W, part IV, line 10; enter on Section D, line 17)					
D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
16. Countable unearned income (from line 10)					
17. Countable earned income (from line 14 or 15)					
18. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2.)					
19. Total countable income (add lines 16, 17, and 18)					
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
20. Health insurance					
21. Child support/alimony					
22. Income to determine PA eligibility (MC 175-6, Section B.)					
23. Other:					
24. Total deductions (add lines 20 through 22)					
25. Total net countable income (line 19 minus line 24) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					
26. Parent's total net nonexempt income LESS in-kind income and income from PA/OTHER PA, LTC, or B&C spouse (line 25 minus lines 4, 5, and 18)					
F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL ALLOCATION COMPUTATION					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU)					
P/S NEEDS ALLOCATION AMOUNT					
27. Parent's net countable income less P/S allocation (line 26 minus \$600; if negative, enter \$0)					
28. Number of persons for whom Parent A is responsible (Section A of MC 175-2) DO NOT COUNT PARENT A.					
29. Number of persons for whom Parent B is responsible (Section B of MC 175-2) DO NOT COUNT PARENT B.					
30. Child's natural/adoptive parent. Circle A or B, or both (see MC 175-2).			A	B	A B
31. Parent A's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent A's line 27 by line 28) Enter in each applicable box. Do not enter under Parent B if unmarried.					
32. Parent B's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent B's line 27 by line 29) Enter in each applicable box. Do not enter under Parent A if unmarried.					
33. Enter child's net countable income (from line 25)					
34. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 31, 32, and 33; enter on MC 175-4).					
35. a. Enter lesser of: \$600 (P/S allocation) or amount from line 26					
b. Enter amount from line 32 for Parent A or line 31 for Parent B					
c. Enter total from lines 4, 5, and 18					
d. Total parents' net countable income (add lines 35a, b, and c)					
Eligibility Worker signature		Worker number		Computation date	

GO TO MC 175-4 NEXT

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION—Continuation Sheet

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

- * Child/spousal support payments received Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.

For AFDC-MN/MI only Divide the \$50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.
- For ABD-MN only Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income.
- ** Unearned in-kind income Prorate the unearned in-kind among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four receives free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person receives one-fourth of the in-kind income. Add an unborn's share of in-kind income to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.
- *** ABD-MN deductions Allow each ABD-MN child: \$20, any income deduction, and \$65 and one-half earned income deduction. Allow each ABD-MN adult or spouse of an ABD-MN adult, or parent of an ABD-MN child: \$20, any income deduction, and \$65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176W, part VI, before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses	Section 50547
Student Deduction	Section 50551
\$30 Plus 1/3	Section 50551.1
Work Expenses for the Blind	Section 50551.4
Income for Self-support	Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
PERSON TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
1. RSDI					
2. Net income from property					
3. Net child/spousal support received					
4. In-kind income					
5. Income available from PA or other PA (MC 175-6, line A.4.)					
6. Other:					
7. Other:					
8. Total (add line 1 through line 7)					
9. ABD-MN \$20 and any income deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)					
10. Countable unearned income (line 8 minus line 9; enter on section D, line 16)					

Enter computation for child/spousal support and/or unearned in-kind income:

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

B. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—					
ABD-MN or spouse/parent of ABD-MN					
11. Gross earned income					
12. \$65 earned income deductions plus \$ unused \$20 from line 9					
13. Remainder (line 11 minus line 12)					
14. Countable earned income (divide line 13 by 2; enter on Section D, line 17)					
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—AFDC-MN/MI ONLY					
15. Net earned income (MC 176W, part IV, line 10; enter on Section D, line 17)					
D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
16. Countable unearned income (from line 10)					
17. Countable earned income (from line 14 or 15)					
18. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2.)					
19. Total countable income (add lines 16, 17, and 18)					
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN					
20. Health insurance					
21. Child support/alimony					
22. Income to determine PA eligibility (MC 175-6, Section B.)					
23. Other:					
24. Total deductions (add lines 20 through 22)					
25. Total net countable income (line 19 minus line 24) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					
F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL ALLOCATION COMPUTATION					
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU)					
PIS NEEDS ALLOCATION AMOUNT					
26. Child's natural/adoptive parent. Circle A or B, or both (see MC 175-2).	A	B	A	B	A
27. Parent A's allocation to natural/adopted children (line 27 from MC 175-3I) Enter in each applicable box.					
28. Parent B's allocation to natural/adopted children (line 28 from MC 175-3I) Enter in each applicable box.					
29. Enter child's net countable income (from line 25)					
30. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 27, 28, and 29; enter on MC 175-4).					
Employer signature		Worker number		Computation date	

GO TO MC 175-4 NEXT

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE v. KIZER MINI BUDGET UNITS AND:

(CHECK ONLY ONE)

- ☐ SHARE OF COST DETERMINATIONS
☐ PROPERTY DETERMINATIONS

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)
-----------	-------------	-----------------------------

Instructions:

1. Include unborn in the mother's mini budget unit (MBU) and property limit/maintenance need income level, unless mother is married and only her separate children want Medi-Cal. If pregnant woman is PA/Other PA, include the unborn in the spouse's or father's MBU.
2. Do not include an excluded child.
3. Do not list MBU members in more than one MBU.
4. If any MBU has excess property, check to see if Medi-Cal linkage still exists for other family members.
5. Property Determinations: Enter the allocation for each spouse from MC 175-3P, line 18. Enter the net nonexempt property for each child and/or caretaker relative from MC 175-3P, line 29.
6. Share of Cost Determinations: Enter each person's net nonexempt income from MC 175-3I.
7. If only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, enter the amounts from lines 13 and 23 of MC 176W.1 for property determinations and the amounts from lines 26 and 29 or line 28 of the MC 176W.1 for share of cost determinations.

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Net Aid Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need	
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons	
Rounded Share of Cost:		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5		

MBU # _____		
Person Name/Number	Orig Net Aid Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
TOTAL		
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need	
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons	
Rounded Share of Cost:		
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5		

MC 175-4 (5/98)

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need		
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5			

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need		
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5			

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need		
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5			

MBU # _____			
Person Name/Number	Orig Aid	Net Nonexempt	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
TOTAL			
MBU's (Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Need		
(Check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Excess Property <input type="checkbox"/> Share of Cost for property-eligible persons		
Rounded Share of Cost			
If SOC, is there an eligible pregnant woman or child under 19 in MBU? <input type="checkbox"/> No; stop here. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes; go to MC 175-5			

Eligibility Worker signature

Worker number

Date of computation

MC 175-4 (5/98)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-74

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) PROGRAMS FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND INFANTS (INCOME DISREGARD, 200 PERCENT [%]), CHILDREN AGES 1 THROUGH 5 (133 PERCENT [%]), AND CHILDREN AGES 6 THROUGH 18 (100 PERCENT [%])

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)
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INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Complete this form for *all* of the potential percentage program eligibles whose MBU has a share of cost.
2. **Net Nonexempt Family Income:** enter the *full* net nonexempt income of the percent (%) program eligible and his/her responsible relatives (i.e., spouse or natural/adoptive parent); do not enter the *Sneed* allocations.
 - a. If the potential percent (%) program eligible is:
 - an unmarried pregnant woman, use only her income;
 - a pregnant minor, use her income and her parents' income, if they are in the home;
 - a married pregnant woman, use her and her spouse's income;
 - a child, use the child's and natural/adoptive parents' income, if they are in the MFBU.
 - b. If the potential percent (%) program eligible and/or his/her responsible relatives are:
 - AFDC-MN/MI, add lines 20 and 25 from MC 175-3I;
 - ABD-MN, first complete another MC 175-3I (lines 1 through 25), allow only AFDC-MN deductions, and enter the total from lines 20 and 25.
 - c. When only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal, full net nonexempt parental income does *NOT* include income allocations to persons outside of the MFBU. (Use amount from MC 176 W.1, line 30, for responsible relative net nonexempt income.)

A. NET NONEXEMPT FAMILY INCOME DETERMINATION

1. Name of potential percent (%) program eligible in MBU with SOC					
2. Name of responsible relative number 1					
3. Name of responsible relative number 2					
4. Full net nonexempt income of percent (%) program eligible	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5. Full net nonexempt income of responsible relative number 1	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6. Full net nonexempt income of responsible relative number 2	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7. Total net nonexempt family income (add lines 4, 5, and 6 and enter on B.4.)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

MC 175-5 (5/98)

(over)

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

B. ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION Number of persons in MFBU _____

1. Name of potential percent (%) program eligible					
2. Potential percent (%) program (check one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Income disregard 200 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 133 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 percent (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Income disregard 200 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 133 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 percent (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Income disregard 200 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 133 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 percent (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Income disregard 200 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 133 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 percent (%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Income disregard 200 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 133 percent (%) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 percent (%)
3. Enter FPL for percent (%) program shown in B.2. based on the number of persons in MFBU.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4. Enter total net nonexempt family income (from A.7.)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
5. Is total net nonexempt family income (B.4.) less than or equal to amount in B.3.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, eligible (continue) <input type="checkbox"/> No, deny FPL Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, eligible (continue) <input type="checkbox"/> No, deny FPL Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, eligible (continue) <input type="checkbox"/> No, deny FPL Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, eligible (continue) <input type="checkbox"/> No, deny FPL Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, eligible (continue) <input type="checkbox"/> No, deny FPL Program
6. Person number (optional)					
7. Aid code (optional)					
8. MBU number (optional)					

Eligibility Worker signature

Worker number

Computation date

MC 175-5 (5/98)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER ALLOCATION FROM AN SSI OR IHSS PERSON (INCLUDES ALLOCATION FROM PICKLE PERSON TO MFBU)

Case name	Case number	Effective date (month/year)
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Complete this form when there is an income allocation from an SSI, IHSS, or Pickle person to the MFBU, OR the MFBU has income which is used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility.

Note: If the MFBU includes either the stepparent or unmarried partner of an SSI or IHSS recipient and that MFBU member's income was used to determine SSI or IHSS eligibility of the recipient, the Eligibility Worker will allow that portion of the MFBU member's income which was used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility as a deduction against his/her own income.

DO NOT TREAT THE UNMARRIED COUPLE AS SPOUSES ON ANY WORK SHEET.

Name of PA/Other PA person

A. Income Available From the SSI or IHSS Person (including income available from a Pickle person to the MFBU)

1. Enter the amount from Section II, line 11 of MC 176 W (If there is income available from the *Pickle* person to the MFBU, enter the amount from line 3, column III, of the MC 176 M.) S _____
2. Enter the names of the persons in the MFBU for whom the SSI, IHSS, or Pickle person is responsible (i.e., spouse and natural/adopted children).
Do NOT list: unborns, any PA/Other PA persons, or excluded persons.

3. Total number of persons listed in Section A, line 2. _____
4. Allocation to each person listed in Section A, line 2. (divide line A.1. by line A.3.).
Enter this amount on MC 175-3I, Section A, line 5. S _____

B. Income Used to Determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle Eligibility

☐ (Check here if this section is applicable.)

Enter amount from Section II, line 12 of MC 176 W, on line 22 of the MC 175-3I of the MFBU member whose income was used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility.

If two persons have income which is used to determine SSI, IHSS, or Pickle eligibility and the Eligibility Worker is unable to determine how much of each person's income was used, divide the income in half **AND** give each person one-half of the income deduction. If one-half of the couple does not have sufficient income to fully use the deduction, give the unused portion of the income deduction to the other person.

Eligibility Worker's signature	Worker number	Computation date
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MC 175-6 (6/98)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-77

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

SNEEDE V. KIZER ALLOCATION WORK SHEET BOARD AND CARE PERSON TO SPOUSE AND/OR CHILDREN AT HOME OR LTC PERSON (AFDC-MN/MI) WITH NO COMMUNITY SPOUSE TO CHILDREN AT HOME

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

INSTRUCTIONS

Complete this form only if Section III on MC 176 W is completed and line 13 of that section shows an amount greater than zero.

A. NAME OF LTC/BOARD AND CARE PERSON:

B. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION

List the persons in the MFBU for whom the LTC/Board and Care person is responsible (do not list unborns, PA/Other PA persons, or excluded persons):

1. Spouse (leave blank if unmarried)

2. Natural/adopted children

3. Total number of persons listed in Sections B.1 and B.2 (do not include the LTC/Board and Care person):

C. ALLOCATION

1. Enter from line 13 of Section III on MC 176 W.

2. Allocation to each person for whom responsible (divide line C.1 by line B.3)
Enter this amount onto MC 175-3I, Section D, line 18.

Agency Worker signature	Worker number	Date of computation
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MC 175-7 (8/97)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-78

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

STEPPARENT COMPUTATION WHEN ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILDREN OF ONE SPOUSE WANT MEDI-CAL

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month	Year

Instructions:

- This work sheet is to be used when only the separate children of one spouse want Medi-Cal. The MFBU will consist of only the natural/adoptive parent (as an ineligible person) and his/her separate children who want Medi-Cal. **IMPORTANT: IF PARENT IS PA/OTHER PA, DO NOT COMPLETE THIS FORM; THE MFBU WILL CONSIST OF ONLY THE SEPARATE CHILDREN WHO WANT MEDI-CAL.**

Do not include in this MFBU the parent's spouse, mutual children, spouse's separate children, or the parent's other separate children who do not want Medi-Cal.

- Only a portion of the natural/adoptive parent's income and property will be used in these determinations. The rest will be considered as allocations to the spouse and to the parent's other natural/adopted children who do not want Medi-Cal.
- Enter exempt property and/or income on a separate sheet of paper.

I. RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE DETERMINATION—Do *not* list PA/Other PA, Unborns, or Stepchildren

- A. Enter name of parent who wants Medi-Cal for only his/her separate children: _____
- B. Enter name of spouse: _____
- C. Enter the names of ALL the parent's natural/adopted children (include both the children who do and who do not want Medi-Cal):

- D. Total number of persons in lines I.A. through I.C. _____

MC 176 W.1 (7/88)

SECTION NO.: 50373

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

II. PROPERTY DETERMINATION

A. Allocation from Natural/Adoptive Parent

- Consider only the natural/adoptive parent's separate and one-half community property; enter the total amount under Column II.
- If property is owned by more than one person, equally divide the net market value by the number of owners unless evidence is provided to rebut the division.
- Joint bank accounts: If available to the MFBU, do not count the money in a joint account against the MFBU more than once. Equally divide the bank account by the number of owners in the MFBU (subject to rebuttal).

List Only the Parent's Nonexempt Property	Value
1. Excess other real property	
2. Checking	
3. Savings	
4. Life insurance (CSV)	
5. Cash	
6. Nonexempt vehicle	
7. Other	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11. Total net nonexempt property	
12. Number of persons for whom parent is responsible (enter total from section I.D.)	
13. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 11 by line 12)	

B. Net Nonexempt Property of Children in MFBU

Enter Name of Each Child in the MFBU	1.	2.	3.
14. Checking			
15. Savings	\$	\$	\$
16. Nonexempt vehicle			
17. Nonexempt ORP			
18. Other			
19.			
20.			
21. TOTAL			
22. Allocation from parent (enter amount from line 13 in each child's box)			
23. Subtotal net nonexempt property for MFBU (add lines 21 and 22)			
24. Total net nonexempt property for MFBU (add all the subtotals from lines 13 and 23)			
25. Enter property limit for MFBU			
26. Excess property			

If ineligible due to excess property and the separate child(ren) who want Medi-Cal has own nonexempt property, Sneed case exists. Complete MC 175-4 next. Establish a single mini budget unit for the parent and his/her separate children who have no (or only exempt) property of his/her own. Establish a separate mini budget unit for each child with own nonexempt property. Enter amount from line 13 as parent's net nonexempt property on MC 175 S-4. Enter amount from line 23 as child's net nonexempt property on MC 175 S-4.

If property eligible, continue.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

III. SHARE OF COST DETERMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS:

Do not consider community income; use "name on the check" rule. Consider only the parent's income and income of the separate child who wants Medi-Cal.

* Child/Spousal Support

Payments Received:

For AFDC-MN/MI only:

Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.

Divide the \$50 per month deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.

For ABD-MN only:

Each ABD-MN child for whom absent parent support payments are intended will receive a one-third deduction from this income.

** Unearned In-Kind Income:

Prorate the unearned in-kind income among the persons who receive the income. Example: MFBU of four gets free housing. Use in-kind income for four and each person gets one-fourth of the in-kind income. If pregnant minor in MFBU, add unborn's share to the pregnant minor's share of in-kind income.

*** ABD-MN Deductions:

Allow the ABD-MN child: \$20 any income deduction and \$65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

Allow each ABD-MN adult or parent of an ABD-MN child: \$20 any income deduction and \$65 plus one-half earned income deduction.

NOTE: If any of the following deductions apply, complete MC 176 W, Part VI before completing Sections A or B.

Educational Expenses.....	Section 50547
Student Deduction.....	Section 50551
\$30 Plus 1/3	Section 50551.1
Work Expenses for the Blind	Section 50551.4
Income for Self-Support	Section 50551.5

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER				
PERSON TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child
A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME—				
AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN				
1. RSDI				
2. Net income from property				
3. *Net child/spousal support received				
4. **In-kind income				
5.				
6.				
7. Total (add 1 thru 6)				
8. ***ABD-MN \$20 any inc. deduction (skip if AFDC-MN/MI)				
9. Countable unearned income (7 minus 8; enter on section D, line 15)				
B. ***NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—				
ABD-MN ONLY				
10. Gross earned income				
11. \$65 Earned Inc. Deduction PLUS \$ unused \$20 (line 8)				
12. Remainder (10 minus 11)				
13. Countable earned income (divide line 12 by 2) (enter on section D, line 16)				
C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME—				
AFDC-MN/MI ONLY				
14. Net earned income (MC176 W, Part IV, Line 10) (enter on section D, line 16)				

ENTER COMPUTATION FOR CHILD/SPOUSAL SUPPORT and/or UNEARNED IN-KIND INCOME:

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

III. SHARE OF COST DETERMINATION (continued)

D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN	Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
15. Countable unearned income (from line 9)				
16. Countable earned income (from line 13 or 14)				
17. Total countable income (add lines 15 and 16)				
E. OTHER DEDUCTIONS: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN				
18. Health insurance				
19. Child support/alimony paid				
20.				
21.				
22. Total allocation/deductions (add 18 through 21)				
23. Total net countable income less in-kind income (line 17 minus line 4 and 22) Enter this on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU; otherwise continue.				
F. PARENTAL ALLOCATION: AFDC-MN/MI and/or ABD-MN (skip if no parent in MFBU)	- \$600	Enter net countable income (line 23) Less Parental Needs Deduction		
24. Parent's total net nonexempt income LESS P/S Needs (line 23 minus \$600)				
25. Number of persons for whom parent is responsible (see section I.D.) DO NOT INCLUDE PARENT.				
26. Parent's allocation to separate children who want Medi-Cal (divide line 24 by line 25) (enter in each applicable box)				
27. Enter child's net nonexempt income (from line 23)				
28. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 26 and 27)				
29. Parental Needs Deduction (the lesser of \$600 or the amount on line 23, plus line 4)				
30. Total net nonexempt income of the parent (add all totals from Lines 26 and 29)		Note: This line establishes the parent's net nonexempt income		
31. Total net nonexempt income for MFBU (add all totals from lines 27 and 30)				
32. Maintenance need for MFBU				
33. Share of cost (line 31 minus line 32)				
34. Underpayment adjustment				
35. Rounded share of cost				

If SOC and separate children have own income, Sneed case exists. Next, complete MC 175-4 and establish separate mini budget unit for parent and his/her children who have no (or exempt) income of their own. Enter amounts from line 26 (for each child in parent's MBU) and the amount from line 29 (for the parent). Establish a separate mini budget unit for each child with own nonexempt income. Enter amount from line 28 as child's total net income.

If SOC and separate children are under 6, or age 6 through 18, and do not have separate income (i.e., not a Sneed case), consider Federal Poverty Level Programs (100 percent, 133 percent, 200 percent). Use parent's income after allocations to persons outside of the MFBU (i.e., only consider income which is used in determining the share of cost). (Line 30)

Eligibility Worker signature	Worker number:	Date of computation
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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California - Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

Case Name _____ Case Number _____

Sneede v. Kizer

Excluded Child Statement from Parent or Caretaker Relative (New Application and Annual Redetermination)

I understand that _____ can get Medi-Cal,
(Child's Name)
and that his or her income and property will not affect the Medi-Cal benefits
which other family members and I receive. I do not want to apply for Medi-Cal
for this child.

Signature of Parent or Caretaker Relative	Date
Signature of person acting for applicant and relationship (guardian, conservator, etc.)	Date
Signature of Witness (required if applicant signed by mark)	Date

MC 239 SN-3 (2/22/91)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-83

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California - Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

Nombre del caso _____ Número del caso _____

Sneede v. Kizer
DECLARACION DEL PADRE/MADRE O PARIENTE ENCARGADO,
SOBRE EL MENOR DE EDAD EXCLUIDO
(Nueva solicitud y nueva determinación anual)

Tengo entendido que es posible que _____
(Nombre del niño)

reciba beneficios de Medi-Cal, y que sus ingresos o bienes no afectarán los beneficios de Medi-Cal que recibimos otros miembros de mi familia y yo. No deseo solicitar beneficios de Medi-Cal para este menor de edad.

Firma del padre/madre o pariente encargado	Fecha
Firma de la persona que representa al solicitante, y el parentesco con la persona (tutor legal, curador de bienes, etc.)	Fecha
Firma del testigo (se requiere si el solicitante firma con una equis)	Fecha

MC 239 SN-3 (2/22/91) Spanish

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

MEDI-CAL NOTICE OF ACTION SNEEDE V. KIZER APPROVAL FOR BENEFITS OR CHANGE IN SHARE-OF-COST

(COUNTY STAMP)

Notice date: _____

Case number: _____

Worker name/number: _____

Worker telephone number: _____

This affects: _____

This case has been affected by a lawsuit called *Sneede v. Kizer*. A federal court ruled that Medi-Cal can only use the income of certain family members when figuring the share-of-cost of someone who receives Medi-Cal. This means that some family members may have different shares-of-cost.

- ☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been approved and benefits will begin the first day of _____. They have no share-of-cost.
- ☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been approved and benefits will begin the first day of _____. Their share-of-cost is \$ _____.
- ☐ The Medi-Cal share-of-cost for people listed above has changed from \$ _____ to \$ _____.
- ☐ The people listed above will receive their Medi-Cal card soon.
- ☐ The income used to figure the share-of-cost is as follows:

Person	Net Amount
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
Total net nonexempt income	\$ _____
Maintenance need	\$ _____
Excess income	\$ _____
Adjustment	\$ _____
Share-of-cost	\$ _____

You will receive a plastic Benefits Identification Card (BIC) in the mail soon for each eligible child. TAKE THIS BIC TO YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER WHENEVER YOU NEED CARE. This card is good as long as you are eligible for Medi-Cal. DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR BIC.

If there are any changes in address, income, property, family members, living arrangements, or if you have any questions, please write or phone your worker within ten days.

The regulations which require this action are California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 50653 and *Sneede v. Kizer*.

PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.

MC 239 SN-4 (5/98)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212

DATE: MAY 10 1999

8F-85

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIÓN DE MEDI-CAL SNEEDE VS. KIZER APROBACIÓN DE BENEFICIOS O CAMBIO EN PARTE DEL COSTO

COUNTY STAMP

Fecha de la notificación: _____
Número del caso: _____
Nombre/número del trabajador(a): _____
Teléfono del trabajador(a): _____
Esto afecta a: _____

Este caso se ha visto afectado por la demanda conocida como *Sneede vs. Kizer*. Un tribunal federal dictaminó que Medi-Cal sólo puede utilizar los ingresos de ciertos miembros de una familia al calcular la parte del costo de alguien que recibe Medi-Cal. Esto significa que algunos miembros de la familia podrían tener diferentes partes del costo.

- ☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente se ha aprobado y los beneficios comenzarán a partir del primer día de _____. Estas no tienen parte del costo.
- ☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente se ha aprobado y los beneficios comenzarán a partir del primer día de _____. Su parte del costo es de \$ _____.
- ☐ La parte del costo de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas anteriormente ha cambiado de \$ _____ a \$ _____.
- ☐ Las personas enumeradas anteriormente recibirán su tarjeta de Medi-Cal en breve.
- ☐ Los ingresos utilizados para calcular la parte del costo son los siguientes:

Persona	Cantidad Neta
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
Ingresos totales netos no exentos.....	\$ _____
Necesidad de manutención.....	\$ _____
Ingresos en exceso.....	\$ _____
Ajuste.....	\$ _____
Parte del costo.....	\$ _____

Pronto, usted recibirá por correo una Tarjeta de Identificación de Beneficios (BIC) de plástico para cada uno de los niños que reúna los requisitos. LLEVE ESTA BIC A SU PROVEEDOR MÉDICO CADA VEZ QUE NECESITE QUE LE ATIENDAN. Esta tarjeta es válida mientras usted reúna los requisitos de Medi-Cal. NO TIRE SU BIC.

Si hay algún cambio de dirección, ingresos, bienes, miembros de la familia, arreglos de vivienda o si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor escriba o llame por teléfono a su trabajador(a) en un plazo de diez días.

Las regulaciones que exigen esta acción son la demanda *Sneede vs. Kizer* y la Sección 50653. del Título 22, del Código de Regulaciones de California.

POR FAVOR LEA EL REVERSO DE ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN

MC 239 SN-4 (SP) (5/88)

SECTION NO.: 50373 MANUAL LETTER NO.: 212 DATE: MAY 10 1993 8F-86

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

MEDI-CAL NOTICE OF ACTION SNEEDE V. KIZER Denial/Discontinuance of Benefits Due to Excess Property (Mini Budget Unit)

(COUNTY STAMP)

Notice date: _____
Case number: _____
Worker name: _____
Worker number: _____
This affects: _____

This case has been affected by a lawsuit called *Sneede v. Kizer*. A federal court ruled that Medi-Cal can only use the property of certain family members when figuring someone's Medi-Cal eligibility. This means that some family members may be eligible and others may not be eligible due to excess property.

- ☐ The application for Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above has been denied due to excess property.
- ☐ Medi-Cal benefits for the people listed above will stop the last day of _____ due to excess property.
(month/year)
- ☐ The people listed above are not eligible for Medi-Cal because your family owns more than one car or piece of real property. These people may be able to get Medi-Cal if you want to make the other car or other real property exempt. If you do that, some people who are in your family who can now get Medi-Cal may become ineligible. Call your worker within 10 days if you want advice about changing your exemptions.

I. MINI BUDGET UNIT

Persons	Net Amount
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
Total Net Nonexempt Property	\$ _____
Property Limit	- \$ _____
Excess Property	\$ _____

II. MEDI-CAL FAMILY BUDGET UNIT

Family's Total Net Nonexempt Property	\$ _____
Family's Property Limit	- \$ _____
Family's Total Excess Property	\$ _____

Your entire family may be eligible for Medi-Cal if they meet all other eligibility requirements and reduce the excess property by the amount shown above in Column II under *Family's Total Excess Property*. If your family reduces the excess property on any day of the month, they will be property-eligible for that entire month.

DO NOT THROW AWAY YOUR BENEFITS IDENTIFICATION CARD IF YOU RECEIVED ONE. You may be able to use it again once you reduce your excess property.

If you have any questions, please contact your worker. The regulations which require this action are California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Sections 50401 through 50489 and *Sneede v. Kizer*.

PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE.

MC 230 59-6 (3/88)

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Welfare Agency

Department of Health Services

NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACCIÓN DE MEDI-CAL SNEEDE VS. KIZER Negación/Descontinuación de Beneficios Debido a Exceso de Bienes (Unidad de Mini Presupuesto)

(COUNTY STAMP)

Fecha de la notificación: _____
Número del caso: _____
Nombre del trabajador(a): _____
Número del trabajador(a): _____
Esto afecta a: _____

Este caso se ha visto afectado por la demanda de *Sneede vs. Kizer*. Un tribunal federal dictaminó que Medi-Cal solamente puede utilizar los bienes de ciertos miembros de la familia al determinar la elegibilidad de alguien para recibir Medi-Cal. Esto significa que algunos miembros de la familia podrían reunir los requisitos para recibir beneficios y otros no debido al exceso de bienes.

- ☐ La solicitud para recibir beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas arriba se ha negado debido al exceso de bienes.
- ☐ Los beneficios de Medi-Cal de las personas enumeradas arriba pararán el último día de _____ debido al exceso de bienes.
(mes/año)
- ☐ Las personas enumeradas anteriormente no reúnen los requisitos para recibir Medi-Cal puesto que su familia es propietaria de más de un automóvil o pieza de bienes raíces. Es posible que estas personas puedan recibir Medi-Cal si usted desea declarar el otro auto o bienes raíces exentos. Si lo hace, algunos miembros de su familia que ahora reciben Medi-Cal podrían dejar de reunir los requisitos. Llame a su trabajador(a) en un plazo de 10 días si desea que le aconsejen sobre el cambio de exenciones.

I. UNIDAD DE MINI PRESUPUESTO

II. UNIDAD DE PRESUPUESTO FAMILIAR DE MEDI-CAL

Personas	Cantidad Neta
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
Total de bienes no exentos netos	\$ _____
Límite de bienes	- \$ _____
Bienes en exceso	\$ _____

Total de bienes no exentos netos de la familia \$ _____
Límite de bienes de la familia - \$ _____
Total de bienes en exceso de la familia \$ _____

Toda su familia podría reunir los requisitos para recibir Medi-Cal si cumple con todos los otros requisitos de elegibilidad y reduce el exceso de bienes por la cantidad que se indica arriba en la Columna II conforme al *Total de bienes en exceso de la familia*. Si su familia reduce el exceso de bienes cualquier día del mes, reunirá los requisitos de bienes de todo ese mes.

NO TIRE SU TARJETA DE IDENTIFICACIÓN DE BENEFICIOS SI LA RECIBIÓ. Podría utilizarla nuevamente una vez que reduzca su exceso de bienes.

Si tiene alguna pregunta, por favor comuníquese con su trabajador(a). Las regulaciones que requieren esta acción son las secciones 50401 a 50489, del Título 22, del Código de Regulaciones de California y la demanda *Sneede vs. Kizer*.

POR FAVOR LEA EL REVERSO DE ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN.

MC 239 SN-5 (SP) (3/98)

SECTION NO.: 50373

MANUAL LETTER NO.: 1212

DATE: MAY 10 1999 8F-88

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8G –MFBU DETERMINATIONS FOR THE SECTION 1931(b) PROGRAM

A. BACKGROUND

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) established a new mandatory coverage group at Section 1931(b) of the Social Security Act. Section 1931(b) requires that Medi-Cal be provided to low-income families, who meet the provisions of the July 16, 1996, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) State plan requirements for income, resources and deprivation, (subject to modification at State option). PRWORA also deleted many of the requirements for establishing deprivation based on unemployment.

Section 161 of AB 1542 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997) established the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program and provided that it was to be implemented January 1, 1998. This bill also adopted Section 14005.30 of the Welfare and Institutions Code which provided that to the extent federal financial participation is available, the Department of Health Services shall extend eligibility for health care services under Medi-Cal to all recipients of aid under CalWORKs as well as those in the Section 1931(b) Only program.

For purposes of establishing requirements for the Section 1931(b) group, the July 16, 1996, AFDC provisions have been modified as of January 1, 1998, to the extent possible as permitted by PRWORA, in order to align the Section 1931(b) program with CalWORKs. Therefore, former AFDC rules will be referred to as the Section 1931(b) rules.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1107, Chapter 146, Statutes of 1999, expanded the definition of the unemployed parent for purposes of establishing eligibility based upon deprivation of a child. Prior to this bill, if the principal wage earner works less than 100 hours per month, based upon the AFDC rules in effect July 16, 1996, or is considered unemployed under the terms of an existing federal waiver of the 100-hour rule for recipients of the Section 1931(b) Medi-Cal program, then deprivation exists for purposes of the child's eligibility.

As of March 1, 2000, if the principal wage earner (PWE) is an applicant for the Section 1931(b) program (or if the PWE is either an applicant or a recipient in the Medically Needy (MN) program, he/she may work 100 hours or more if the family's net nonexempt earned income is at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). This test is called the U-Parent Earned Income Test. Recipients of Section 1931(b) may continue to work 100 hours or more if they continue to meet the Section 1931(b) program requirements except as noted in the Procedures 5C (Deprivation).

In addition, Senate Bill (SB) 708, chaptered on July 22, 1999, raised the income limits for the Section 1931(b) program to 100 percent of the FPL. The effective date for both changes was March 1, 2000.

Persons applying for Medi-Cal who are not on Public Assistance (PA), Other PA, or Pickle must first be evaluated for the Section 1931(b) program prior to any other full scope Medi-Cal programs. See Section 5C and 5S of this Manual for more information about deprivation and implementation of the Section 1931(b) program.

B. MEDI-CAL FAMILY BUDGET UNIT (MFBU) COMPOSITION RULES

The MFBU for Section 1931(b) shall be the basic unit of persons considered in determining an individual's or family's eligibility. Persons eligible for Section 1931(b) have a zero share of cost (SOC). Note: Sneede is applicable to the Section 1931(b) determination.

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The following are some basic Section 1931(b) rules for the MFBU determination:

- All persons in the family who are living in the home and who are not already receiving a cash grant e.g., Supplemental Security Income (SSI), CalWORKs, In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) are evaluated for Section 1931(b) in the same MFBU regardless of whether or not they have linkage. Persons who are considered to be receiving Public Assistance (PA), or Other PA are not in the MFBU except for those receiving Four Month Continuing and Transitional Medi-Cal benefits (see Section 50373 California Code of Regulations). Note: If a family member is aged, blind, disabled and in long term care (LTC), he/she is not consider to be living in the home, nor is he/she included in the MFBU.
- If some persons in the household are receiving CalWORKs, the remaining family members who are not eligible for CalWORKs or choose to not receive CalWORKs are considered to be eligible for Section 1931(b) without a determination. These persons are financially eligible for CalWORKs and their income and property was counted in the CalWORKs determination. Some examples are: 1) Persons who are sanctioned from CalWORKs such as those who do not cooperate with work requirements, 2) fleeing felons, 3) persons who have reached their CalWORKs time limits, or 4) persons who do not have satisfactory immigration status.

The exceptions to this rule are: persons who do not meet the age requirements of a child (they are not under 18 or not enrolled in school and expected to graduate prior to age 19), a non-needy caretaker relative who was not financially eligible as a CalWORKs applicant or recipient and whose income and resources were not counted when determining the CalWORKs case, or a minor parent living with his/her parents and whose child is receiving CalWORKs, but he/she is not eligible due to the grandparent's income/resources. These individuals cannot be assumed to be eligible for Section 1931(b) without a determination.

Those persons who are in the same MFBU with other family members who are being evaluated for Section 1931(b), but are ineligible because they do not have linkage or who are not eligible after a Sneede determination, should be evaluated for the MN, Medically Indigent (MI), or the Percent programs, if otherwise eligible. Those persons who are eligible for Section 1931(b) are not in the MFBU with those who are being evaluated for the MN or MI program. See the following examples or Article 5K for examples of how to determine eligibility for the Percent programs.

- There must be at least one deprived child eligible for a Medi-Cal program with a zero SOC, e.g., Percent program, PA, CE, or CEC, for a parent to be linked to the Section 1931(b) program.
- An unborn may be used to increase the Section 1931(b) family size prior to the last four months of pregnancy regardless of whether the unborn is deprived if there are other deprived children in the family who are otherwise eligible.
- If the only deprived child is an unborn in the last four months of pregnancy and the mother is being evaluated for Section 1931(b), the spouse or unmarried father is an ineligible member of the Section 1931(b) MFBU and is not eligible for Section 1931(b) until the birth of the unborn. The father should be evaluated for the MN program. Continued Eligibility and Sneede rules apply. The unmarried father may choose to opt out if he wishes.

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- The stepparent may choose to apply as an essential person for Section 1931(b) if his/her spouse has a deprived child and the spouse wishes to apply regardless of whether or not the stepparent has non-deprived children. This is different from the MN program which only allows a stepparent with no children of his/her own in the home to be linked by a spouse who is incapacitated. His/her income must be counted if his/her spouse is requesting Medi-Cal. The stepparent may opt out of Section 1931(b) or the MN program if only his/her spouse's separate children are applying for benefits. See the special property rules requirement described under Sneede property and Example C in the Procedures section 5K. Page 6.
- The Section 1931(b) MFBU rules for a non-parent caretaker are similar to those of the MN program. If the caretaker relative is not the parent of the child, he or she is not required to be in the MFBU unless he or she wishes to be aided. If a caretaker also lives with a spouse, the spouse may not be aided nor is the spouse's income and property counted. This is similar to the rule for the MN program. The spouse may be aided under the MN program if he or she has other linkage such as aged, blind, or disabled. See the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual Article 8D for more information.
- An exception to Section 1931(b) MFBU rules for caretaker relatives is if the non-parent relative is the caretaker of a child and the adult parent of that child is also living in the home. This is permitted under Section 1931(b) rules even though MN rules do not permit the caretaker relative to be aided when the parent is also living in the home. If an adult parent does not have care and control of his or her child (but his or her parental rights have not been terminated) and he/she is living with a caretaker relative of the adult parent's child such as grandparent who does have care and control, all persons are included in the MFBU if the caretaker wishes to be aided.
- The minor parent who is living in the home of his/her parents must either be a deprived child or may request aid only for himself/herself and his/her deprived child to be aided under Section 1931(b) rules. In either case, the senior parent's income and property are counted until the minor is an adult and they must apply for the minor parent. The Section 1931(b) MFBU is similar to that of the MN MFBU. If the minor mother is pregnant with no other deprived children, there is one MFBU. The deprived pregnant minor is an eligible member in the MFBU with her unborn, parents and siblings. The senior parent with no care and control of a minor parent is an ineligible member of the Section 1931(b) MFBU and should be evaluated for the MN program in an MFBU of one.
- If the minor mother has no other siblings in the household, the senior parent must have care and control of both the minor mother and the minor mother's child if the senior parent wishes to be aided. If these conditions are not met, she is an ineligible member in the minor mother's MFBU for the Section 1931(b) program. If these conditions are met, there are two MFBUs for the Section 1931(b) program similar to the treatment of the minor mother and the senior mother under regular MN rules. The senior parent is in the first MFBU with the minor mother and the minor mother is an ineligible member with his/her child in the second MFBU. As in the MN program, the senior parent's income/property is never used to determine the eligibility for the minor parent's child. If the senior parent's income/property makes the minor parent ineligible in the first MFBU, only the infant is potentially eligible in the second MFBU (the minor mother is ineligible in this MFBU). The senior parent(s) and the minor parent may be eligible for the MN or the Percent programs if they are not eligible for Section 1931(b).
- If there are siblings in the home, the senior parent, siblings, and the minor parent are in the first MFBU. The issue of care and control is not an issue due to CalWORKs mandatory inclusion rules. Sneede rules apply if the siblings or the minor has income and/or property. The minor mother is an ineligible member of the second MFBU with her infant.

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- The Section 1931(b) MFBU for married minor child and his/her spouse living with the senior parent(s) is similar to the MFBU used for the MN program except that a minor under the MN/MI program is a person under 21. There may be three separate MFBUs depending on who wishes to be aided. See Example 18 in the Sneed Procedures 8F.
- Persons who are eligible for Section 1931(b) may choose to be aided under certain other mandatory programs such as Pickle or a special limited benefits program such as the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary program, but they may not choose to be aided under the MN program which is an Optional federal category.
- A deprived child must live with either a parent or caretaker relative to be eligible for Section 1931(b).
- A child 18 years old (and not enrolled in school and expected to graduate by age 19), 19, or 20 years old who is living in the home with a senior parent and other siblings and is considered an "adult" under the Section 1931(b) program rules, is an ineligible member of the Section 1931(b) MFBU unless he/she is a parent of a deprived child who is living in the home and could apply for Section 1931(b) in a separate case regardless of whether his/her own and his/her child's income or property are under the Section 1931(b) limits. NOTE: A married or unmarried adult child between ages 18 to 21 who is not eligible for Section 1931(b) because he/she has no deprived children or she is pregnant and is not in her last trimester and has no other born children is not eligible for Section 1931(b) in a separate case and is an ineligible member of the senior parents' MFBU.

C. SNEEDE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of the Sneed lawsuit apply to the Section 1931(b) determination. That is, there is a mandatory exception to using the modified July 16, 1996 AFDC methodology. This exception relates to the Medi-Cal Sneed lawsuit which limits financial responsibility to a spouse for a spouse or a parent for a child. Such prohibitions did not exist in the AFDC program, but the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services indicated that Sneed must apply to the Section 1931(b) program as it does for all other Medi-Cal programs. For more information on Sneed, see the Procedures 8F.

This means that if a family is determined ineligible for Section 1931(b) rules because of excess property or failure to meet the income test, Sneed provisions apply if there is a Sneed class member. If only a parent is eligible for Section 1931(b) after Sneed is applied, there must be at least one deprived child who is eligible for another Medi-Cal program with a zero SOC for the parent to be eligible for Section 1931(b).

Generally, the same Sneed methodology used in the regular Medi-Cal program is followed under Section 1931(b) except for the following:

Income Deductions and the Personal Needs Allowance: Under regular Sneed, deductions for the aged, blind, and disabled are applicable. These deductions are not permitted in the Section 1931(b) Sneed determination. Under regular Sneed, the SOC is based on the Maintenance Need Income Level (MNIL) (or prorated amount), and a parental needs amount of \$600 (which relates to the MNIL for one) is allowed for the parent before the parent allocates to others for whom that parent is responsible. As of March 1, 2000, Section 1931(b), income eligibility for applicants is based on 100 percent of the FPL (unlike the MN program).

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- Effective November 1, 2002, applicants receive a \$240 deduction from Social Security Administration Social Security or private disability benefits plus the \$90 deduction from earned income (Alternative B).
- Recipients are allowed either the MBSAC income limit with the \$240 + 1/2 deductions (Alternative A) or the 100 percent limit with the \$90 work expense deduction and the \$240 if applicable. (Alternative B). As of July 1, 1999, the parental needs allowance for Alternative A recipients is \$389 which is \$1 less than MBASC. These amounts change when the MBSAC and the FPL limit change.

Each Alternative A Sneeede member may receive the full \$240 + 1/2, if applicable. Each Alternative B Sneeede recipient with earned income will receive the \$90 deduction and the \$240 if applicable, up to the amount of their earned or disability income. This is similar to the Sneeede rules for deductions under the MN/MI program where each Sneeede member receives a full set of applicable deductions, e.g., the \$20 any income disregard, (see Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual Article, 8F Page 13), except that for recipients, the \$240 is applied first to disability and then to earned income and the 1/2 to the remainder of earned income and the \$240 + 1/2 or the \$90 deduction does not require that the person with that income be a spouse or a parent of a disabled child.

1. Allocations from spouses or parents who have failed to qualify for Section 1931(b) due to Sneeede or because of no deprivation are described below:
 - Spouses (such as a father of an unborn where there are no born children) who are not eligible for Section 1931(b) may deduct all of their income if they are being determined as eligible or ineligible members of the MFBU for the Medically Needy (MN) program and their income was used to make their spouse eligible for Section 1931(b). Unmarried parents are not responsible for each other and may not deduct any income if the other parent is Section 1931(b) eligible. NOTE: There should not be many instances where one spouse is ineligible because spouses are in the same Mini Budget Unit (MBU) and will pass or fail the income and property test together and the stepparent can choose to be an essential person. However, the spouse may not have linkage when the pregnant woman has no other deprived children, is in her last four months, because the father is not eligible until the deprived child is born. Unmarried parents may not deduct any allocation to the unmarried parent of their mutual child. They are in separate MBUs and only keep parental needs allowance; therefore, unmarried parents usually pass the Section 1931(b) income test unless they have separate children who are in the same budget unit.
 - If only a child(ren) and/or a spouse is Section 1931(b) eligible using either the Alternative A or B allocations by a parent or spouse, the parent or spouse may deduct the larger of either Alternative A or B allocations when determining his/her MN determination. NOTE: The spouse of a pregnant woman who has no other children is not eligible until the deprived child is born.
 - A parent who is not eligible for Section 1931(b) may deduct the amount of their parental allocation to each child if that child is Section 1931(b) eligible when the parent is being determined for the MN or MI programs as an eligible or ineligible member.
 - No income or Sneeede allocation from any eligible Section 1931(b) person is carried over to family members who did not pass Section 1931(b).

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- Children who do not pass Section 1931(b) after a Sneede determination, or do not meet the age limitations or deprivation requirements may not deduct any of their income which was used in the Section 1931(b) determination because they are not responsible relatives. The children must use their income again (if any), when they are determined for the MN or MI program. As noted above, no allocations from the parent in Section 1931(b) are carried over to them.
2. Percent Programs:
- When determining eligibility for the Percent programs for persons who did not pass Section 1931(b) or the MN/MI program with no share of cost after Sneede rules were applied or who have no deprivation and are being evaluated for the Percent programs, follow the regular MFBU composition and income rules as described in the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual Section 5K. Include the income from all responsible persons and compare the net nonexempt income to the income limit for the entire family size except when a person is allowed to opt out and is not part of the MFBU such as when:
 - (a) Only the spouse's separate children wish to be aided or,
 - (b) The unmarried father does not wish to be aided with his pregnant girlfriend and he has no other born children living in the home.
3. Property exception: The property limits under Section 1931(b) and Sneede are the same as under the MN program with the exception of a single adult which has a limit of \$3000.
Note: If the husband and the husband's separate child choose not to be aided, his separate plus one-half of the community property are exempt under the Section 1931(b) program. This exemption for property occurs even though his wife is requesting benefits. This rule does not apply to income. Income from the stepparent is counted unless only the wife's separate children are applying. If the husband's separate child wants benefits, then the husband is considered a parent and the stepparent exemption does not apply. More information about Section 1931(b) property rules are described in ACWDLs 98-43, 99-02, 99-03, 99-20, 01-53, and 01-62 and will be discussed in future Procedures.

D. MFBU EXAMPLES (Assume all persons are property eligible)

Example 1: (Some Family Members Receive CalWORKs)

Father and two children age six and eight are receiving Medi-Cal through CalWORKs. Mother is not eligible for CalWORKs because she does not meet the other CalWORKs requirements such as work, citizenship or time limits. Oldest child is not eligible for CalWORKs because he is age 20.

<u>CalWORKs</u>	<u>1931(b)</u>	<u>MN/MI</u>
Father	Mother	20-Year-Old
Child #1	<20 Year Old>	
Child #2		

There is no income or property determination required for the mother because she is presumed eligible for Section 1931(b) because the other family members are receiving CalWORKs. The 20-year-old is only shown in her budget unit to be consistent with the other examples, but no actual computation is required. The 20 year old is in his own budget unit for the MN/MI because he is not eligible for Section 1931(b) because he is over

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the age limit. No income or property from other family members are used to determine his eligibility.

Example 2: (Family Members Who are Not Eligible for Section 1931(b) Due to Age)

A father and two children age six and eight were receiving CalWORKs. His spouse was not eligible for CalWORKs because she did not participate in the CalWORKs work requirements and was receiving Medi-Cal under the Section 1931(b) program. The oldest child was not eligible for CalWORKs because he is age 20. The father and the two younger children have now been terminated from CalWORKs because of an increase in earnings from employment. Reevaluate the entire family for Section 1931(b). As of March 1, 2000 all are considered recipients, even if the 20 year old was not receiving CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) in the first month of eligibility.

<u>1931(b)</u>	<u>MN/MI</u>
Father	20-year-old
Child #1 (\$)	
Child #2	
Mom	
<20-year-old>	

Mother can be considered for 1931(b) because there are no work requirements for this program. The 20-year-old is included as an ineligible member of the Section 1931(b) MFBU, but also evaluated under regular Medi-Cal in his/her own MFBU. If the rest of the family is eligible for Section 1931(b), they may continue to receive zero SOC Medi-Cal under this program. Should they later be terminated for an increase in earnings, they would be eligible for Transitional Medi-Cal; however, the 20 year old would not.

Example 3: (Applicant Family – Sneed & Poverty Level Programs Apply)

The family described above are applying as applicants after not receiving Medi-Cal or CalWORKs for six months. They are not eligible for 1931(b) using applicant (Alternative B) income limits (100 percent with \$90 deductions). Sneed rules apply because Child #1 has income. In this case everyone except the 20 year old and Child #1 are found to be eligible for 1931(b) after the Sneed determination.

<u>1931(b)</u>	<u>Sneed</u>	<u>MBU#2</u>
Father	MBU#1	Child #1 (\$)
Child #2	Father	
Mom	Mom	
Child #1 (\$)	Child #2	
<20-year-old>	<20-year-old>	

Child #1 would be evaluated with the 20-year-old under the MN program. Sneed would apply if they have an SOC.

<u>MN/MI</u>	<u>Sneed MN/MI</u>	<u>MBU#2</u>
20-year-old	MBU #1	Child #1(\$)
Child #1(\$)	20-year-old	
These children have a SOC	20-year-old has no SOC	Child #1 has a SOC

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Poverty Level Program

All family members are included in the poverty level determination for child #1. Compare the net nonexempt income of the responsible relatives to the poverty limit for five. If child #2 or the 20-year-old had income, their income would not be used, but the family size would remain the same.

<Father>
<Child #2>
<Mom>
Child #1(\$)
<20-year-old>

Assume Child #1 is eligible. The Section 1931(b) family members are considered recipients in the following month. The family should be redetermined as recipients to see if Child #1 is now be eligible for Section 1931(b) using Alternative A limits and deductions. The 20 year old is still ineligible.

Example 4: (Stepparent with Separate and Non-Deprived Mutual Children)

Husband and wife with separate and two mutual children apply for Medi-Cal. This family was not terminated from CalWORKs or Section 1931(b) in the last four months; therefore, they are treated as applicants. The children have no income. The wife is the principal wage earner, is employed over 100 hours and the family's earned income is above the Unemployed Parent income limit (100 percent of the FPL); therefore, the mutual children are ineligible for Section 1931(b) because they are not deprived. Since the separate children are deprived due to an absent parent, only the mutual children have no linkage.

<u>1931(b)</u>	<u>Sneede</u>	<u>Sneede</u>	<u>Sneede</u>
Husband	MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #2
Wife	Husband		
<Mutual Children>	Wife	Mom's Child	Dad's Child
Wife's Separate Child	<Mutual Children>		
Husband's Separate Child			

The family is evaluated for Section 1931(b) and is over the applicant income limit. Sneede rules apply. Assume MBU#1 passes. Evaluate the separate children for the MN or Percent programs if they have a SOC. Evaluate the mutual children for the MI program. If the children have a SOC in the MN/MI program after applying Sneede rules, they would be evaluated for the Percent program using the responsible relative's family's income in the MFBU. Compare the income limit to the poverty limit for a family size of six. If the parents have no mutual or separate child eligible for a program with zero SOC, they are not be eligible for the Section 1931(b) program and should be evaluated for the MN program.

Note: If the stepparent had no separate child in the household or that child did not request aid, the stepparent could be linked as an essential person for Section 1931(b), but not for the MN program. His income must be included if his spouse is requesting benefits even if he does not wish to be aided. See Example 7.

MN Program

MI Program

Separate Children

Mutual Children

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Example 5: (Only the Separate Children of a Parent in a Stepparent Household Apply)

If only the separate children of a parent wish to be aided, Section 1931(b) uses the same rules as the MN/MI program. Only the separate children and their ineligible parent are in the MFBU. Follow the procedures as described in Article 5K Example C, or Article 8F Example 10; however, use the Section 1931(b) income deductions, parental needs allowance, and income limits. The ineligible wife is allowed to allocate to her spouse, separate child, and any non-deprived mutual children which reduces her total income. The allocation to her spouse and any mutual children are deducted from the net non-exempt income (net balance available to the MFBU from Mom). This balance plus any income from the separate children are compared to the limit for a family size of those in the budget unit only. If the separate children are ineligible for Section 1931(b) and are eligible as MN's with a SOC, determine eligibility for the Percent program and compare the parent and her children's income to the limit for only the ineligible parent and her separate children.

1931(b)

<Mom> (Net income minus deductions and allocations to spouse and mutual children)
Mom's Separate Children

Example 6: (Sneede Case - Child with Income is only Eligible For Percent Program)

A single mother and her nine month-old child with income apply for Medi-Cal. The mother has net nonexempt income of \$889 and the child has net nonexempt income of \$620. The county determines Section 1931(b) and then applies Sneede because the family is over the Section 1931(b) April 1, 2000 limit.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mother	\$ 889
Child	\$ 620
Total	\$1,509
Limit (2)	\$ 938

Sneede MBU No. 1

Mother	\$696
Total	\$696
Limit	\$696

Sneede MBU No. 2

Child	\$620 + \$193 from Mother
Total	\$813
Limit	\$469

The mother passes Section 1931(b) because she keeps her parental needs amount of \$696 and allocates the remainder to her child; however, the child is above the prorated Sneede 100% limit. The county then evaluates the child for the MN program. Since the child has a SOC, he or she is evaluated for the 200 Percent program. There are no health premiums to add back.

MN

Child	\$620
Total	\$620
Limit	\$600

200 Percent Program

Mother's Income	\$ 889
Child's Income	\$ 620
Total	\$1,509
Limit (2)	\$1,875 (April 2000)

Child is eligible for the 200 Percent program. Mom is eligible for Section 1931(b) because she has a child who is eligible for Medi-Cal with no SOC. The child may be eligible as a recipient the following month if Mom has earned income using Alternative A.

Example 7: (Married Couple, Mutual and Separate Children, and a 20 Year Old)

Married parents apply for Medi-Cal for themselves, their two mutual children and the mother's two separate children, one of which is a 20-year-old child. The mother's net nonexempt earned income is \$1000 and the father's net nonexempt unearned income is \$589. The mother's 20-year-old has net nonexempt earned income

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of \$500. The principal wage earner works 100 hours or more and the family pass the earned income U-parent test so there is deprivation for their mutual children.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mother	\$ 1000
Father	\$ 589
Mutual Child no. 1	0
Mutual Child no. 2	0
Mother's 10-Year-Old	0
<Mother's 20-Year-Old>	\$ 500
Total	\$2,089
Limit for 6	\$1,905 (April 2000)

Since the family is over the Section 1931(b) 100% 4/1/00 FPL limit and there are Sneede class members, Sneede rules apply. The Section 1931(b) Sneede parental needs amount at this time is \$696. The mother keeps \$696 and allocates $\$304 \div 5 = \60.80 . The father keeps \$589 because he has less than the parental needs limit.

MBU No. 1 Sneede

Mother	\$696	\$696.00
Father	\$589 + \$60.80 from Mother	\$649.80
Mutual Child no. 1	\$60.80 from Mother	\$ 60.80
Mutual Child no. 2	\$60.80 from Mother	\$ 60.80
Total		\$1467.40
Limit		\$1421.00

The mother, father, and mutual children are not eligible for Section 1931(b). The mother, father, and the mutual children should be evaluated for the MN program.

MBU No. 2 Sneede

Mother's 10-year-old =	\$0 + \$60.80 (from Mother)
Total	\$60.80
Limit	\$469.00

Mother's 10-year-old is eligible for 1931(b)

MBU No. 3 Sneede

< 20-Year-Old> =	\$500 + \$60.80 from Mother
Total	\$560.80
Limit	\$469.00

This child is not eligible for 1931(b) because he/she is over the age limit.

The income of the 20-year-old is used again because children are not responsible relatives. If a mutual child in MBU No. 1 had his or her own income, it also would be used again.

MN/MI

Father	\$ 589
Mother	\$ 1000- \$60.80 allocated to 10 year old
Mutual Child No. 1	\$ 0
Mutual Child No. 2	\$ 0
Mother's 20-Year-Old	\$ 500
Total	\$ 2028.20
Limit	\$ 1259.00

These family members are over the limit. Sneede rules would apply. Those children who did not pass would be evaluated for the Percent program. NOTE: If Sneede applies to a MN/MI budget unit and there are no parents in the MFBU because they were eligible for Section 1931(b), the child(ren) in the MBU receive a full

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standard of need rather than a prorated income/property limit similar to when a parent is PA or other PA. In month two, redetermine the family as recipients using Alternative A and the \$240+1/2 disregards.

Example 8: (Employed Unmarried Parents with Mutual and Separate Children)

Unmarried parents apply for Medi-Cal for themselves and their two mutual children and the mother's two separate children, one of which is a 20-year-old child. The mother's net nonexempt income is \$600 and the father's net nonexempt income is \$896. Both are employed but the family's earned income is below the 100% limit for the U-Parent test; therefore, there is deprivation for their mutual children. The mother's 20-year-old has unearned net nonexempt income of \$500.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mother	\$ 600
Father	\$ 896
Mutual Child #1	0
Mutual Child #2	0
Mother's 10-Year-Old	0
<Mother's 20-Year-Old>	\$ 500
Total	\$1,996
Limit	\$1,905 (April 2000)

Since the family is over the Section 1931(b) April 1, 2000 limit and there are Sneede class members, Sneede rules apply. The Section 1931(b) Sneede parental needs amount for applicants at this time is \$696. The mother keeps \$600 and allocates nothing because she has less than \$696. The father keeps \$696 and allocates \$200 ÷ 2 = \$100 (mutual children #1 and #2).

MBU No. 1 <u>Sneede</u>		MBU No. 2 <u>Sneede</u>		MBU 3 <u>Sneede</u>	MBU 4
Mother	\$600	Father	\$696	Mutual Child #1	\$100 (father)
Mother's 10 Year Old	0	Limit	\$696	Mutual Child #2	\$100 (father)
Total	\$600			Total	\$200
Limit	\$938			Limit	\$711

All are eligible except the 20 year old. Evaluate him for the MN program.

MN MFBU

Mother's 20-Year-Old	\$ 500
Total	\$ 500
Limit	\$ 600

The 20-year-old is eligible for the MN program.

Example 9: (Married Recipients Terminated from CalWORKs)

An incapacitated married father with \$600 gross earned income, his spouse with \$1000 gross unearned income which is not disability income, and their two children are terminated from CalWORKs due increased unearned income. One of the children has gross earned income of \$50 which is not exempt. This family is considered recipients for the Section 1931(b) determination. Recipients must be determined for Section 1931(b) by either Alternative A or B depending on which is the most beneficial. The County uses Alternative B first, since the family has more unearned income.

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1931(b) MFBU Using Alternative B (100 Percent)

Father	\$ 600 - \$90 = \$510 net earned income
Mother	\$1,000 net nonexempt unearned income
Child #1	\$ 50 - \$90 = \$0 net nonexempt earned income
Child #2	\$ 0
Total	\$1,510
Limit (4)	\$1,421

Sneede Rules apply because the family is over the April 1, 2000 Section 1931(b) limit and there are Sneede class members. Note: In this example, we will proceed to Sneede because the family has more unearned income; however, counties may wish to redetermine the family using Alternative A and do the Sneede determination only if the family fails both Alternatives. Mother keeps the parental allocation of \$696 and divides the remainder of \$304 by 3 = \$101.33.

MBU #1 Sneede

Mother	\$696 (Parental Needs)
Father	\$510 + \$101 (Mother)
Child #2	\$101 (Mother)
Total	\$1408
Limit (3)	\$1108

MBU#2

Child #1(\$)	0 + \$101
Total	\$101
Limit	\$393

Child #1 is eligible in MBU #2. None of the family members in MBU #1 are eligible using Alternative B. Evaluate them using Alternative A.

1931(b) MFBU Using Alternative A (MBASC)

Father	\$ 600 gross earned income
Child #1	\$ 50 gross earned income
Minus \$240 + 1/2 = \$205	net earned income
Mother	\$1,000 gross unearned income
Child #2	\$ 0
Total	\$1,205
Limit (4)	\$ 942

Sneede Rules Apply. Mother keeps the parental allocation of \$389 and divides the remainder of \$611 by 3 = \$203.66.

MBU #1 Sneede

Mother	\$ 389.00 (Parental Needs)
Father	\$ 600.00 - \$240 + 1/2 + \$203.66 (Mother)
Child #2	\$203.66 (Mother)
Total	\$ 976.32
Limit (3)	\$ 793

MBU#2

Child #1(\$)	\$50 - \$240 + 1/2 + \$203.66
Total	\$203.66
Limit	\$265

None of the persons in MBU #1 pass using either Alternative A or B. They are not eligible for Four Month Continuing Medi-Cal or the Transitional Medi-Cal programs. Evaluate them for the MN program. The mother may deduct the larger of the two Alternative allocations to Child #1 who is eligible for Section 1931(b) in MBU #2 since Child #1 was eligible for Section 1931(b) using both Alternatives.

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MN MFBU

Mother	\$796.34	(\$1,000 - \$203.66 allocation to Child #1) Net unearned income
Father	\$510	Net nonexempt earned income
Child #2	0	(No allocation is carried over from Mother)
Total	\$1306.34	
Limit	934.	

Mother and Father have a SOC of \$372. Child #2 (age 3) should be evaluated for the 133 Percent program using the total family size but not the income of Child #1.

133 Percent program

Mother	\$1,000
Father	\$,510
Child #1	N/A
Child #2	0
Total	\$1,510
Limit	\$1,890 (April 2000)

Child #1 is eligible for the 133 Percent program based on the April 1, 2000 FPL limits.

Example 10: (Married Pregnant Woman with No Other Children)

A married pregnant adult woman with no other children in her last four months of pregnancy and the unemployed father of the unborn are applying for Medi-Cal. Dad has \$700 in net nonexempt income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mom	\$ 0
Unborn	\$ 0
<Dad>	\$ 700
Total	\$ 700
Limit for 3	\$1,180

MN Program

Dad	\$ 0
Total	\$ 0
MNL Limit	\$600

Mom is eligible for 1931(b) using the April 1, 2000 limits. Dad is only eligible for the MN program. His income is not carried over to the MN program because he is a financially responsible relative to Mom and his income was used to make Mom eligible. Once the baby is born, he may be added to the Section 1931(b) program with no determination if there is no change in the family income. If the family income increases, a new determination is required.

NOTE: If the parents of the unborn were unmarried and there are no born mutual children, this example would be similar to the married example above. Dad would be an ineligible MFBU member until the baby is born or may opt out for the first year as in the MN program unless the mother continues to request Medi-Cal after the postpartum period. Deprivation would still need to be established. Sneede would apply if his income caused Mom to be ineligible for Section 1931(b). Section 1931(b) rules will remain the same for the unmarried parent of the unborn with or without separate children of the mother. If Mom and the unborn are eligible for Section 1931(b), Dad may not deduct his income in the MN determination because unmarried parents are not responsible for one another. NOTE: The baby is protected from income increases until age one because of the Continued Eligibility program.

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Example 11: (Recipient Stepparent Household with Separate and Mutual Children)

A married woman lives with her separate child, her spouse and their mutual child. All were receiving Section 1931(b). Mom is now pregnant and Dad's income has increased. Since Dad has the most income and it is earned income, Alternative A is used. After the \$240 and ½ deduction, his net nonexempt income is \$800. Mom's child has \$300 net nonexempt unearned income which is not disability income. The family fails the Section 1931(b) income test. Sneede Rules Apply. Dad keeps \$389 and allocates the remainder to Mom and his mutual child (\$205.50). Mom's separate child keeps \$300 of his/her own. All are eligible for Section 1931(b) based on the current limits.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mom	\$ 0
Unborn	\$ 0
Mom's Child	\$ 300
Mutual Child	\$ 0
Dad	\$ 800
Total	\$1,100
Limit for 5	\$1,074

Section 1931(b) Sneede Determination

MBU #1		MBU #2	
Mom	\$205.50	Mom's Child	\$300
Dad	\$389.00	Total	\$300
Mutual Child	\$205.50	Limit	\$320
Unborn	\$ 0		
Total	\$800.00		
Limit for 4	\$942.00		

NOTE: There is no limit to the number of hours that a recipient may work if he/she has already been established as the PWE and there is no "break in aid". The spouse's income is counted regardless of whether or not he/she wishes to be aided if the spouse and/or mutual children are requesting aid which is similar to the MN/MI and Percent programs. If any family member fails to pass Section 1931(b), Alternative B should be applied, before or after Sneede, if there are Sneede class members. If an MBU fails to pass, those persons should be evaluated for TMC. If Mom's separate child were not eligible for Section 1931(b) after the Sneede process, he or she would be evaluated for the MN program using only his or her income. If there were a parental allocation under Sneede, it is NOT carried over. If the child has a SOC, then he or she should be evaluated for the poverty level programs, using only Mom's full net non-exempt income and his or her own. Compare this amount to the full family size of five.

Example 12: (Applicant Minor Parent, Siblings, Senior Parents)

A deprived minor parent and siblings apply based on the senior parent's unemployment. The minor parent's child is deprived through absence. Senior Dad has \$2,000 per month net nonexempt unearned income. The minor mother has no income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU#1

Senior Mom	\$ 0
Senior Dad	\$2,000
Minor Mom	0
Sibling #1	0
Sibling #2	0
Total	\$2,000
Limit (5)	\$1,663

Section 1931(b) MFBU#2

<Minor Mom>	\$0
Minor Mom's Infant	\$0
Total	\$0
Limit (2)	\$938

Only the infant is eligible for Section 1931(b) using the April 1, 2000 limits. The other family members in the first MFBU should be evaluated for the MN or the Percent programs.

Example 13: (Minor Child, Infant and Boyfriend Living with Senior Parents)

The 16-year-old minor mother and her 17-year-old unemployed boyfriend who is the parent of her child live with her senior parents. The parents are not applying for Medi-Cal nor do they have care and control of the minor mother; however, they are financially responsible for the minor mother and should complete the Statement of Facts. The minor is linked because her infant is deprived. We will assume that there is no in-kind income to

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the boyfriend. Senior Mom has \$3,090 in earned income. Dad has \$50 unearned income. Use Alternative B and the \$90 deduction for earned income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU #1

<Senior Mom>	\$3,000 net nonexempt
<Senior Dad>	\$ 50 net nonexempt
Minor Mom	\$ 0
Total	\$3,050
Limit (3)	\$1,180 (April 2000)

Section 1931(b) MFBU #2

<Minor Mom>	\$0
Minor Dad	\$0
Infant	\$0
Total	\$0

All the persons in MFBU No. 1 are ineligible based on the April 1, 2000 Section 1931(b) limits. The minor Mom should be evaluated for the MI program. She has no deprivation to be aided as an MN although care and control is not an issue for the MN program. Her parents are ineligible members. If she has a SOC, evaluate her for the 100 Percent program. The minor Dad and the infant are eligible for Section 1931(b). NOTE: Since these are two separate MFBU's MFBU #1 cannot be redetermined using recipient rules in month two.

MI MFBU #1

<Senior Mom>	\$3,090 (-\$90 = \$3000) net nonexempt
<Senior Dad>	\$ 50 net nonexempt
Minor Mom	\$ 0
Total	\$3,090
Limit	\$ 934
SOC	\$2,156

Minor Mom has a SOC for the MI program because she is not eligible for the 100 Percent program (\$1,180) using April 1, 2000 FPL limits.

EXAMPLE 14: (Senior Parent Applying for Pregnant Minor and her Unborn)

Pregnant minor, age 17, and senior mother apply for Medi-Cal. If the senior mother applies for herself and her child, it is assumed that she has care and control. Otherwise, she would be an ineligible member of the MFBU. There is no senior father in the home. There are no other siblings in the household. The senior mother has net nonexempt income of \$700 per month. The minor has \$50 net nonexempt income per month.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Senior mother	\$700
Minor Mother	\$ 50
Unborn	N/A
Total Income	\$750
Limit (3)	\$1,180

All are eligible based on the April 1, 2000 limits. Assume the baby is born. If the senior mother does not have care and control of both the minor and her baby, she becomes an ineligible member of the MFBU. The senior mother can apply for the MN program in an MFBU by herself (similar to what would occur if the minor mother were receiving CalWORKs).

Section 1931(b) MFBU#1

<Senior Mother>	\$700
Minor Mother	\$ 50
Total	\$750
Limit	\$938

Section 1931(b) MFBU#2

<Minor Mother>	\$50
Infant	\$ 0
Total	\$50
Limit	\$938

MN Program

Senior Mother	\$0
Limit	\$600

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Senior mother may deduct all her income in the MN program determination because it was used to make the minor mother eligible. She is eligible for no SOC. NOTE: When the minor turns 18 and is not enrolled in school, the senior mother is no longer included in the Section 1931(b) MFBU with the daughter. The senior mother may continue to be aided in the MN program using her daughter as linkage if she is otherwise eligible until the minor reaches age 21. The daughter and grandchild are not in the MFBU with the senior mother as long as they remain eligible for Section 1931(b). This is similar to the budget unit composition if the daughter and grandchild were eligible for CalWORKs.

Example 15: (Senior Parent with Care and Control of a Deprived Minor and Infant)

Same scenario above, but the senior has care and control of both the minor and the infant and the senior's income or property made the minor mother ineligible. Use Alternative B (100 percent of the FPL) for applicants.

Section 1931(b) MFBU #1

Senior mother	\$1,700
Minor mother	<u>\$ 50</u>
Total	\$1,750
Limit (2)	\$ 938

Section 1931(b) MFBU #2

<Minor mother>	\$50
Infant	0
Total	<u>\$50</u>
Limit	\$938

The infant is eligible in MFBU #2 based on April 1, 2000 limits. Sneed rules apply to MFBU #1. Mother keeps \$696 and allocates the remainder of \$1004 to the minor.

Section 1931(b) MBU#1

Senior mother	\$696 parental needs
Limit	\$696

Section 1931(b) MBU#2

Minor mother	\$50 + \$1004
Total	<u>\$1054</u>
Limit	\$469

The senior mother is potentially eligible for Section 1931(b) if the minor has no SOC. The minor mother is ineligible for Section 1931(b) based on April 1, 2000 limits. Evaluate the minor mother for the MN program.

MN MFBU

Minor Mom	0 (Minor mother's income was used to make her infant eligible above)
Total	\$ 0
Limit	\$ 600

Minor mother is eligible for the MN program with no SOC; therefore, the senior mother is eligible. If the minor had a SOC, both should be evaluated for the MN program and the minor for the Percent program if she has a SOC as an MN. In month two, determine family as recipients using Alternative A, if any income is earned.

Example 16: (Recipient Senior Parent with Care and Control, Adult Parent, and Adult Parent's Child)

A 26-year-old adult parent who does not have care and control of her minor child lives with her minor child and her mother (grandmother of the child). The grandmother has care and control of the minor child. All are being redetermined as recipients after being terminated from CalWORKs. Under the Section 1931(b) program, a caretaker relative with care and control of a child may be aided even if the adult parent is in the home. If the MFBU has excess income or property, modified Sneed rules apply and only the income and property of the parent is allocated to the child. (See Sneed Procedures 8F Example 18 on the married minor child living with the senior parent.) If the grandmother is ineligible, he/she is not eligible under the MN program if the adult parent is being aided in Section 1931(b) with the parent's child. The MN program does not allow a caretaker to be aided if the adult parent of a minor child is living in the home. Since the family has earned income, they will be evaluated first under Alternative A.

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Section 1931(b) MFBU

Grandmother \$620 net nonexempt unearned income
Adult Parent \$500- \$240+1/2= \$130 net nonexempt earned income
Child \$ 0
Total \$750
Limit (3) \$793 All are eligible for Section 1931(b) based on April 1, 2001 limits.

Example 17: (Recipient Senior Parent with Care and Control, Adult Parent, and Adult Parent's Child)

Same example as 16; however, the adult parent has \$1500 gross earned income using Alternative A which makes the family ineligible for Section 1931(b).

Section 1931(b) MFBU MBSAC

Grandmother \$ 620 net nonexempt unearned income
Adult Parent \$1,500 -(\$240+1/2)=\$630 net nonexempt earned income
Child \$ 0
Total \$1,250
Limit (3) \$ 793

Alternative B should now be applied using the \$90 and the 100% FPL limit to determine if this method would be more beneficial. Note: If Grandmother had certain types of disability income, the \$240 would also apply. The Sneed computation is postponed pending the results of the Alternative B (100% FPL) determination.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Grandmother \$ 620 net nonexempt unearned income
Adult Parent \$1,500- \$90 = \$1410 net nonexempt earned income
Child \$ 0
Total \$2,030
Limit (3) \$1,180

The family is still ineligible based on the April 1, 2000 limits. Apply Sneed rules for Alternative A.

Section 1931(b) Sneed MBU#1

Grandmother \$620 net nonexempt unearned
Total \$620
Limit (1) \$390

Section 1931(b) Sneed MBU #2

Adult Parent \$1500-(\$240+1/2)=\$630
Child \$ 0
Total \$630
Limit for (2) \$639

The adult parent and child in MBU#2 are eligible for Section 1931(b). Determine Sneed MBU #1 again using Alternative B income limits. No \$90 deduction is allowed because Grandmother's income is unearned. No aged, blind, or disabled MN deductions are allowed under the Section 1931(b) program. The \$240 deduction for certain types of disability income is not applicable.

Section 1931(b) Sneed MBU#1

Grandmother \$620 net nonexempt unearned income
Total \$620
Limit (1) \$696

Grandmother is eligible. Note: If Grandmother were not eligible, she could not be aided in the MN program unless she has linkage of her own such as aged, blind, or disabled because the MN program does not allow

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a caretaker relative to be aided if there is a parent living in the home regardless of who has care and control. If she were terminated from CalWORKs because the family's earnings were from employment and they had received CalWORKs for three of the last six months, she would be eligible for TMC.

Example 18: (20 Year Old Parent Living with Her Child and Senior Parents)

A 20-year-old parent has care and control of her two year old child, lives with her senior parents, and all are requesting Medi-Cal as applicants. There is absent parent deprivation for the two year old child. The 20-year-old is considered an adult in the Section 1931(b) determination. The senior parents are not in the Section 1931(b) MFBU because they are not caretaker relatives of a Section 1931(b) child.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

20-Year-Old Parent	\$900-\$90=\$910 net nonexempt earned income
20-Year-Old Parent's Child	\$ 0
Total	\$910
Limit (2)	\$938 (April 2000)

The 20-year-old parent and her child are eligible for Section 1931(b) based on the April 1, 2001 limits. The senior parents may be aided under the MN program until the "minor" parent is age 21 if the 20-year-old is deprived by the senior parent's incapacity or unemployment and they are otherwise eligible. The 20-year-old is not in the MFBU with the senior parents.

MN MFBU

Senior Parents

Same scenario, except the 20-year-old applicant has more earned income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

20-Year-Old Parent	\$1,090-\$90=\$1,000 net nonexempt earned income
20-Year-Old Parent's Child	\$ 0
Total	\$1,000
Limit	\$ 938 (April 2000)

The 20-year-old and her child are not eligible for Section 1931(b) based on the April 1, 2000 limits. All family members may be evaluated for the MN program following the minor mother MN/MI MFBU rules since the 20 year old is still considered a child. Assume the senior parent is incapacitated.

MN MFBU #1

Senior Dad	\$ 650 net unearned income
Senior Mom	\$ 0 income
20-year-old Parent	\$1,000 net earned income
Total	\$1,650
Limit	\$ 934

MN MFBU#2

<20-year-old Parent>	\$1,000 net earned income
20-year-old Parent's Child	\$ 0
Total	\$1,000
Limit	\$ 750

The senior parents and the 20 year old have a SOC of \$716. Redetermine MFBU#1 using Sneed rules. Mom and Dad are eligible with no SOC. The 20-year old parent has a \$688 SOC. Evaluate the two year old child for the 133 percent program using only the income of her 20 year old parent (\$1000) with a family size of two. The two year old is eligible for the 133 percent program. If there is no deprivation for the 20-year-old she may be eligible for the MI program and the senior parents are ineligible members of the MFBU unless they are aged, blind, or disabled.

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Example 19: (Essential Person)

Married couple with no mutual children apply for Medi-Cal. The wife has a separate child. The stepfather requests to be aided as essential person. He may not opt out because his wife wants to be aided; however, he can be an ineligible member of the MFBU if he does not want to be aided. The wife has no income. The child has net income of \$100. The stepfather has \$2,000 net nonexempt income per month.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Stepfather	\$2,000
Mother	\$ 0
Separate Child	\$ 100
Total	\$2,100
Limit	\$1,180 (April 2000)

Since the family is ineligible for Section 1931(b) based on the April 1, 2000 limits, Sneede rules apply. The stepfather keeps \$696 and allocates the remainder to his wife = \$1,304. The mother has no income and allocates nothing to her child.

Section 1931(b) Sneede MFBU#1

Stepfather	\$ 696
Mother	\$1,304
Total	\$2,000
Limit	\$ 938

Section 1931(b) Sneede MFBU #2

Separate Child	\$100
Total	\$100
Limit	\$469

The child is eligible; however, the mother and stepfather are not eligible for Section 1931(b) and should be evaluated for the MN and county programs. The stepfather is not eligible for the MN program as an essential person. NOTE: He may only be aided as an MN if his wife is incapacitated since he has no deprived child.

MN

<Stepfather>	\$2,000
Mother	0
Total	\$2,000
Limit	\$ 934

The mother has a share of cost of \$1,066. Redetermine case as recipients in month two using Alternative A, if family has earned income.

Example 20: (Spouse in Long Term Care)

Mother is disabled and in long term care. She is in her own MFBU. Father and their mutual two children apply for Medi-Cal. Mom allocates \$400 to her husband. Each child receives \$200 from Social Security. The father has \$890 gross earned income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Father	\$1,200 (\$400 from Mom + \$890-\$90)
Child #1\$	\$ 200
Child #2 \$	\$ 200
Total	\$1,600
Limit	\$1,180

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The father and the children are ineligible for Section 1931(b) as applicants based on the April 1, 2000 limits. Sneeदे rules apply. The Father keeps \$696 and allocates the remainder to his children (\$252).

MBU#1	MBU#2	MBU#3
Father \$696	Child #1 \$200+\$252	Child #2 \$200+\$252
Total \$696	Total \$452	Total \$452
Limit \$696	Limit \$469	Limit \$469

All are eligible for Section 1931(b). Note: If Mom allocates income to children who had no other income, that would also become a Sneeदे case.

Example 21: (Married Applicants and Children with Earned and Unearned Income)

Married parents with two mutual children (assume Dad is incapacitated) are applying for Medi-Cal. Mom earns \$800/month and the father receives \$200/month in Social Security disability income. Child #1 (who is 17 and not in school) has earnings of \$300/month. Child #2 has \$450 in unearned income which is not disability based. Section 1931(b) applicants are not currently allowed the \$240 + 1/2 deduction.* Therefore, the father's \$200 disability income and Child #2's income results in the family having \$600 (\$Dad's \$200 + Child # 2's \$400) in net unearned income. Subtract the \$90 work expense deduction from Mom's earning and Child #1's earnings, leaving Mom with \$710 in net earnings and Child #1 with \$210 in net earnings. Add these two amounts together to get the family's total net earnings: \$920. Add the family's total net earnings (\$920) and the family's total net unearned income (\$600) together to get the family's total net nonexempt income: \$1,520. Compare this to the April 1, 2000, Section 1931 Program income limit for a family of 4: \$1421 (Alternative B- 100 percent of the FPL).

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mom	\$ 710 net nonexempt
Dad	\$ 200 net nonexempt
Child #1\$	\$ 210 net nonexempt
Child #2\$	\$ 450 net nonexempt
Total	\$1,570 net nonexempt
Limit	\$1,421 net nonexempt (April 2000)

As applicants, the family is ineligible because their net nonexempt income of \$1,520 exceeds the April 1, 2001 Section 1931 income limit for the family. Sneeदे rules would then apply. Mom's and Dad's income are below the \$739 parental needs allocation; therefore, they do not allocate.

Section 1931(b) Sneeदे

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
Mother \$710	Child #1 \$210	Child #2 \$450
Father \$200	Total \$210	Total \$450
Total \$910	Limit \$418	Limit \$418
Limit \$995		

Mother, Father, and Child #1 are eligible for Section 1931(b). Evaluate Child #2 for the MN program.

MN Program

MFBU	
Child #2\$	\$450
Limit	\$600

*NOTE: Effective November 1, 2002, applicants will receive a \$240 deduction from certain disability income.

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Child #2 is eligible without a SOC. In month #2, use Alternative A and the \$240 +1/2 deductions for recipients to determine if Child #2 is eligible for Section 1931(b). See the worksheet example (a) in the Charts and Forms section.

Example 22: (Unmarried Parent Working 100 Hours or More)

Unmarried Mom, Dad, their mutual eight-month-old child, and Mom's separate child (age four) apply for Medi-Cal. Dad is incapacitated. Mom works part time and has \$690 earned income and \$700 unearned income. Dad has \$500 unearned income. The children have no income.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Mom's net nonexempt income	\$1300 (690-\$90+\$700)
Dad's net nonexempt income	500
Mutual child	0
Mom's child	0
Total income	\$1,800
Limit for 4	\$1,421

Since the family is above the April 1, 2000 Section 1931(b) income limit and the couple is not married, Sneed rules apply. We will assume they are property eligible.

Mom's income	\$1,300	Mom's Separate Child	\$ 0	Dad's income	\$500
Parental needs	- 696	Allocation from Mom	302	Parental Needs	- 696
Total	\$ 604	Total	\$302	Allocation	0
Allocation ÷ 2 =	\$ 302				

Mutual Child's income	\$ 0
Allocation from Mom	\$ 302
Allocation from Dad	\$ 0
Total	\$302

MBU #1	MBU #2	MBU #3
Mom	Mutual Child	Dad
\$696	\$302	\$500
Mom's Child	Total	Total
302	\$302	\$500
Total	Limit	Limit
\$998	\$393	\$696
Limit		
\$938		

Mom and her separate child fail to pass Section 1931(b). They should be evaluated for the MN program. The mutual child and Dad pass Section 1931(b).

MN Program

Mom	\$1,300- \$302 (Allocation used for Section 1931(b) Mutual Child)
Separate Child	0
Total	998
Limit for 2	750
SOC	\$248

Mom and her separate child have a SOC of \$248 in month one. Note: An unmarried parent may not deduct any income if their income was used to make the other parent eligible for Section 1931(b). Evaluate the separate child for the 133 Percent program. Only the income of Mom and the separate child is used.

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133 Percent Program

Mom	\$1,300
Dad	N/A
Separate child	0
Mutual child	N/A
Total	\$1,300
Limit for 4	\$1,890

Mom's separate child is eligible for the 133 percent program as of April 1, 2001 in month one. In month two, the family was evaluated as recipients (Alternative A).

Section 1931(b) Determination

Mom's net nonexempt income	\$925 (690-\$240+ ½ +\$700)
Dad's net nonexempt income	500
Mutual child	0
Mom's child	0
Total income	\$ 1425
Limit for 4	\$ 942

SneeDe rules apply.

Mom's income	\$925	Mom's Separate Child	\$ 0	Dad's income	\$500	Mutual Child	\$0
Parental needs	- 389	Allocation from Mom	\$268	Parental Needs	- 389	Allocation from Mom	\$268
Total	\$ 536	Total	\$268	Allocation ÷ 1	\$111	Allocation from Dad	\$111
Allocation ÷ 2 =	\$ 268					Total	\$379

MBU #1		MBU #2		MBU #3	
Mom	\$389	Mutual Child	\$379	Dad	\$389
Mom's Child	\$268	Total	\$379	Total	\$389
Total	\$657	Limit	\$265	Limit	\$390
Limit	\$639				

Dad is the only person who passes under Alternative A in month two. The family is evaluated under Alternative B (100% of FPL). Assume that there has not been any change in income; therefore, Dad and the mutual child pass Section 1931(b), Mom's separate child is eligible under the 133 Percent program and Mom has a SOC of \$248. Five months later Mom takes a full time job with a net nonexempt earned income of \$1,500 and she is working over 100 hours. Dad is no longer incapacitated and has \$500 net nonexempt earned income. Mom is determined to be the PWE. Because there has been a change of circumstances and no principal wage earner has been established earlier, the U-Parent test applies. NOTE: If Mom had been unemployed at the time of application and unemployment was established as the basis for the child's deprivation rather than Dad's incapacity, Mom could have worked 100 hours or more without this U-Parent test.

U-Parent Test

Mom	\$1,500 net nonexempt earned income
Dad	500 net nonexempt earned income
Total	\$2,000
Limit for 4	\$1,421

Although Mom and Dad failed the U-Parent test, Mom still has deprivation because her separate child has an absent parent; however, Dad and the mutual child have no deprivation. Dad may not be an essential person

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because he is not married. Mom and her separate child are reevaluated for Section 1931(b) as recipients for income purposes. Dad and the mutual child are ineligible members of the MFBU. Assume Mom and her separate child are eligible for Section 1931(b). Dad has no linkage. He and the mutual child are eligible for TMC because they were terminated from Section 1931(b) due to increased hours of employment (loss of deprivation). If Mom and her child become ineligible for Section 1931(b) for increased earnings, they will be eligible for TMC.

Note: To be eligible for Section 1931(b), a parent must have at least one deprived child in a zero SOC program. If the parent(s) do not wish the child to receive Medi-Cal and they meet all program requirements, the county may "suppress" the card and the child is still considered eligible. In Sneede situations where the MFBU fails to pass Section 1931(b) and the recipient parent's or parent's MBU passes using only one Alternative, but not the other Alternative, the allocated amount to the children which was used to establish the parent(s) eligibility may not be changed. Alternative A and B may be used for the other MBU's using the allocation which made the parents eligible. If the parent(s) pass or fail using either Alternative, the most advantageous allocation may be used to determine eligibility for the children.

Example 23: (Minor Parent with a CalWORKs Child Living with Senior Parent)

Minor parent and minor parent's child living with senior parent. The senior parent does not have care and control of both the minor and the minor parent's child; therefore, she is ineligible for Section 1931(b). The minor's child is receiving CalWORKs; however, the minor parent is ineligible for CalWORKs due to the senior parent's income. NOTE: This is one of the exceptions to the automatic Section 1931(b) described in Section B above.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

<Senior parent> \$900

Minor parent \$ 0

Limit \$900

Limit \$968 (April 2001)

The minor parent is eligible for Section 1931(b). If the minor had income which was used in determining the CalWORKs grant, he or she would receive a deduction equal to the amount by which the infant's cash grant was decreased from the grant amount the infant would have received if the minor parent had no income.

The senior parent should be evaluated for the MN program.

If the minor parent had income which resulted in Section 1931(b) ineligibility, Sneede rules would apply. If the minor were still ineligible, she/he and the senior parent should be evaluated for the MN or Percent programs. The senior parent may be an eligible member in the MN program.

Example 24: (Unmarried Parents with an SSI Child)

Unmarried parents living with their mutual child who is receiving SSI. The parents are applying for Medi-Cal based on the father's incapacity.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Father \$400

Mother \$600

Total \$1000

Limit \$ 968 (April 2001)

Sneede rules apply. The unmarried parents do not allocate any income to each other or to their SSI child.

Section 1931(b) MBU #1

Father \$400

Limit \$714

Section 1931(b) MBU #2

Mother \$600

Limit \$714

The mother and father are both eligible for Section 1931(b).

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Example 25: (Married 19 Year Old Parents Living With Senior Parents and Sibling)

Married 19-year-old parents have care and control of their two year old child and live with the 19 year old mother's senior parents and the 19 year old mother's younger 10 year old sister. All are requesting Medi-Cal as applicants. There is unemployed parent deprivation for the two year old child and incapacity deprivation for the younger sister. The 19-year-old parents are considered adults in the Section 1931(b) determination. The senior parents are not in the Section 1931(b) MFBU with the 19-year-old parents.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

19 Year Old Mother	\$500 net nonexempt unearned income
19 Year Old Father	\$1090-\$90=\$1000 net nonexempt earned income
2 Year Old Parent's Child	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$1500</u>
Limit	\$1220 (April 2001)

The above family is not eligible for Section 1931(b) based on the April 1, 2001 limits. Evaluate the other family members separately to see if they are eligible for Section 1931(b).

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Senior Mother	\$ 650 net nonexempt income
Senior Father	\$ 600 Net nonexempt income
10 Year Old Child	<u>\$ 0</u>
Total	\$1250
Limit	\$1220 (April 2001)

Since all family members failed to pass Section 1931(b), they may be evaluated for the MN program following the married minor mother MN MFBU rules since the 19 year old mother is still considered a child under that program. NOTE: If either the 19 year old family or the senior parent family passed Section 1931(b), they would not be in the MFBU of those who did not pass Section 1931(b) and were then evaluated for the MN or MI program. This is similar to the MFBU composition when some family members are eligible for CalWORKs.

MN MFBU #1

<Senior Dad>	\$ 650 net income
<Senior Mom>	\$ 600
19 Year-Old Mother	\$ 500 net income
<19Year Old Father>	\$1000 net income
<2 Year Old Child>	\$ 0
<10 Year-Old Sibling>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Total	\$2750
Limit	\$1417 (April 2001)

There is no inappropriate deeming when determining eligibility for the 19 year old mother. The 19-Year Old Mother has a monthly share of cost of \$1333. For more information about the MN Sneed determination for married minor children living with a senior parent, see the Procedures Article 8F, Example 18.

MN MFBU #2

<19-Year-Old Mother>	\$ 500 net income
19 Year-Old Father	\$1000 net income
2 Year-Old Child	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$1500</u>
Limit	\$ 934

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Evaluate the 2 year-old child for the 133 Percent Program. The child is eligible. The father has a share of cost of \$566.

MN MFBU #3

<19 Year-Old Mother>	\$ 500
Senior Father	\$ 650
Senior Mother	\$ 600
10 Year Old Child	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$1750</u>
Limit	\$1100

Since the 19 year old has income, Sneede rules apply.

Sneede MN MBU #1

Sneede MN MBU #2

Senior Father	\$ 650-\$600 = \$50÷3 = \$16.66 net income	<19 Year-Old Mother> \$ 500+\$16.66 income
Senior Mother	\$ 600+ \$16.66 net Income	
10 Year Old	\$ 0 + \$16.66 net Income	
Total	\$1233.32 net income	
Limit	\$934	
SOC	\$299	

The senior father, mother, and 10-year-old child are eligible with a share of cost. Evaluate the 10 year old for the 100 Percent Program.

100% Program

Senior Father	\$ 650
Senior Mother	\$ 600
19-Year-Old	N/A
10-Year-Old	\$ 0
Total	<u>\$1,250</u>
Limit	\$1,471 (April 2001)

The 10-year-old child is eligible.

Example 26: (Unmarried Pregnant Woman, Her Separate Child, and Father of Unborn)

An unmarried pregnant woman in her second trimester, her four year old separate child, and the unemployed father of the unborn request Medi-Cal. The father may not be aided in the Section 1931(b) MFBU until his child is born.

Section 1931(b) MFBU

Pregnant Mother	\$1000 net earned income
Unborn	\$ 0
Mother's Separate Child	\$ 500 net unearned income
<Father of Unborn>	<u>\$ 600 net unearned income</u>
Total	\$2100
Limit	\$1471

The family is over the Section 1931(b) limit based on April 1, 2001 FPL limits. Sneede rules apply

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Pregnant Mother \$1000 - \$968 = \$32 ÷ 1
 Father of Unborn \$600
 Mother's Separate Child \$500 + \$32 from Mother

<u>Section 1931(b) Sneede MBU #1</u>		<u>Section 1931(b) Sneede MBU #2</u>	<u>Section 1931(b) Sneede MBU #3</u>		
Pregnant Mother	\$968	Mother's Separate Child	\$532	<Father of Unborn>	\$600
Unborn	<u>\$ 0</u>	Total	<u>\$532</u>	Total	<u>\$600</u>
Total	\$968	Limit	\$484	Limit	<u>\$716</u>
Limit	\$968				

The pregnant mother and her unborn are eligible for Section 1931(b). The mother's separate child and the father of the unborn should be evaluated for the MN program.

MN MFBU

Mother's Separate Child	\$ 500
Father of the Unborn	\$ 600
Total	\$1100
Limit	\$750

Sneede rules apply.

MN Sneede MBU #1

MN Sneede MBU #2

Mother's Separate Child	\$500	Father of the Unborn	\$600
Limit	\$375	Limit	\$600

Mother's separate child failed to pass. She should be evaluated for the 133 Percent program. The father of the unborn passed the MN program.

133 Percent Program

Pregnant Mother	\$1000 net earned income
Unborn	\$ 0
Mother's Separate Child	\$ 500 net unearned income
<Father of Unborn>	\$ N/A
Total	\$1,500
Limit	\$1,957 (April 2001)

Mother's separate child is eligible for the 133 Percent program; therefore, the mother is also eligible for Section 1931(b). In month two, redetermine the family as Section 1931(b) recipients. The separate child may now be eligible for the Section 1931(b) program since her mother has earned income. The father of the unborn should be evaluated for the Section 1931(b) program if he is still unemployed after the birth of the unborn or he may opt out until the infant is age one if he no longer requests aid.

Example 27: (Grandchildren on CalWORKs, 18 Year Old Parents without Satisfactory Immigration Status (SIS), Senior Parent without SIS)

Citizen grandchildren on CalWORKs. The 18 year old parents are not enrolled in school (adults) and do not have satisfactory immigration status nor does the 40 year old senior parent. The all live together and all are requesting aid. Since the grandchildren are financial eligible for CalWORKs, assume that the 18 year old parents are eligible for Section 1931(b) without a determination because they are ineligible for CalWORKs only because of immigration status. See Example 1.

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CalWORKs

Section 1931(b) MFBU

MN MFBU

Grandchildren

18 year old parents

Senior parent \$1000 net nonexempt income
Limit \$ 600

The senior parent is not eligible for Section 1931(b) because she has no deprived "child" who is eligible for Section 1931(b) or another zero SOC program. The senior parent is eligible for the MN program until 18 year old deprived child reaches age 21. The parents and the senior parents are only eligible for restricted Medi-Cal benefits.

Example 28: (Senior Mother, Unmarried Minor Daughter, Unmarried Father of Minor Daughter's Child, Unmarried Minor Parent's Mutual Deprived Child, Married Pregnant Adult Daughter and Spouse.)

Senior Mom with younger children, a 17 year old daughter with a boyfriend and their child, and a married 18 year old pregnant daughter in her first trimester with her husband. All want aid. Assume that the 17 year old father of the child and the 18 year old father of the unborn are unemployed. Assume that the 18 year old mother is not enrolled in school and expected to graduate by age 19 and is therefore considered an adult; however, she is not eligible for Section 1931(b) because she has no other deprived children and is not in her last trimester of pregnancy. NOTE: Adult children who have deprived children (including a pregnant woman in her last trimester) are not included in the Section 1931(b) MFBU with the senior parent and may apply on their own. See Example 25.

Section 1931(b) MFBU #1

Section 1931(b) MFBU #2

Senior grandmother
Other children under 18
Unmarried 17 year old minor mother
<Pregnant married 18 year old>

<Unmarried 17 year old minor mother>
17 year minor mother's child
Unmarried father of child

Assume that MFBU #1 and MFBU #2 pass the Section 1931(b) test. NOTE: Persons that pass Section 1931(b) are not included in the MN/MI MFBU; therefore, the senior grandmother, unmarried 17 year old minor mother and siblings are not included in the MN MFBU.

MN MFBU #3

Married pregnant 18-year-old
Unborn
<Husband>

If the senior grandmother, unmarried 17 year old minor mother, and younger children (MFBU#1 above) failed to pass Section 1931(b), but MFBU #2 is still eligible for Section 1931(b), the following example would apply: Follow example 18 in the Sneed Procedure 8F on page 54. NOTE: The 18 year old married mother is considered a child in the MN program. All parents, spouses, and siblings including the unborn are together in MFBU #1. Modified Sneed rules apply to MFBU #1

MN MFBU #1

MN MFBU #2

MN MFBU #3

<Senior grandmother>
<Younger siblings>
Married 18 year old
Unborn
<Spouse of the 18 year>

Spouse of the 18 year old
<Married 18 year old>
unborn

<Married 18 year old>
unborn
Unmarried 17 year old
Senior grandmother
Younger siblings

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<Unmarried 17 year old>

On the other hand, if no family members are eligible for Section 1931(b), all except the child of the 17 year old and the parent of that child would be included in the MN MFBU #1 (See Example 18 in the Sneed Procedures 8F page 54).

<u>MN MFBU #1</u>	<u>MN MFBU #2</u>	<u>MN MFBU #3</u>	<u>MN MFBU #4</u>
<Senior grandmother> <Younger siblings> Married 18 year old Unborn <Spouse of 18 year old> <unmarried 17 year old>	Spouse of 18 year old <Married 18 year old> Unborn	<Married 18 year old> Unborn Senior grandmother Younger siblings 17 year old	<17 year old> Child of 17 year old Other parent of child

Note: Modified Sneed rules apply to MFBU #1. See Procedures Article 8F. Also, when the 18 year old reaches her last trimester, she and her unborn may be aided as adults in the Section 1931(b) program if eligible. Her husband is ineligible until the child is born and he must be aided alone in the MN program. See Example 10.

Section 1931(b) MFBU #3

Married 18 year old
Unborn
<Husband>

When the unmarried 17 year old reaches age 18 and is not enrolled in school, she will be an adult and may be aided without any deeming from the senior Mom.

Section 1931(b) MFBU #1

Senior grandmother
Younger children

Section 1931(b) MFBU #2

18 year old unmarried mom
Child of 18 year old
Unmarried father of child

If any of the persons under 21 lack deprivation or linkage, they are not eligible for Section 1931(b) or the MN program and must be aided in the Medically Indigent program or the appropriate Percent programs.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

E. CHARTS AND FORMS

- a) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels –April 1, 2000
- b) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels - March 1, 2000
- c) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels – July 1, 1999
- d) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels –July 1, 1998
- e) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels – January 1, 1998 to June 30, 1998
- f) Section 1931 Applicant & Recipient Budget Form Net Non-Exempt Income [MC 176M-1931 Group-APPL/RECIP]
- g) Section 1931 Recipient Budget Form Net Non-Exempt Income [MC 176MA –1931 Group – RECIP]
- h) Section 1931 Program Worksheet: Applying the \$240 & 1/2 Deduction to Recipient Families with Three or More Persons with Earnings [MC 176M-A –1931 Group – 3+ Earner]
- i) Section 1931(b) Sneede Net Nonexempt Income Determination – Applicant or Recipient [MC175-31.2A 1931 Group]
- j) Section 1931(b) Sneede Net Nonexempt Income Determination – Recipient MBASC [MC 175-31.2R 1931 Group]
- k) Property Reserve Work Sheet MC 176P
- l) Section 1931(b) Sneede Property Work Sheet [MC 324 1931 Group]
- m) Vehicle Determination Work Sheet for 1931 Group [MC 176 P-V 1931 Group]
- n) Section 1931(b) Recipient Income Limits Effective July 1, 1999
- o) Section 1931(b) Sneede Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels - April 2002
- p) Example 21 Applicant and Recipient Budget Sheet and Sneede Mini Budget Determination

F. EXAMPLES

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| 2. Family Members Who are Not Eligible for Section 1931(b) Due to Age | Page 6 |
| 3. Applicant Family – Sneede and Poverty Level Programs Apply | Page 7 |
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| 5. Only the Separate Children of a Parent in a Stepparent Household Apply | Page 8 |
| 6. Sneede Case – Child with Income is Only Eligible for Percent Programs | Page 9 |
| 7. Married Couple, Mutual & Separate Children and 20 Year Old Separate Child | Page 9 |
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| 10. Married Pregnant Woman with No Other Children | Page 13 |
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| 22. Unmarried Parent Working 100 Hours or More | Page 21 |
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| 25. Married 19 Year Old Parents Living with Senior Parents and Sibling | Page 24 |
| 26. Unmarried Pregnant Woman, Her Separate Child, Father of Unborn | Page 25 |
| 27. Grandchildren on CalWORKs, 18 Year Old Parents & Senior Parent Without SIS. | Page 26 |
| 28. Senior Mother, Unmarried Minor Daughter, Unmarried Father of Minor Daughter's Child, Unmarried Parent's Mutual Deprived Child, Married Pregnant Adult Daughter and her Spouse | Page 27 |

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MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated FPL Income Standard and Property Levels - April 1, 2000 -

I. MBU Contains an Adult - May also Include an Unborn

Person Type	1931(b) Income	Property
Single Parent	\$ 696	\$3,000
Single Parent with Unborn	938	3,000
Married Couple - Two Adults	938	3,000
Married Couple with Unborn	1,180	3,150
Unmarried Couple - Each Unmarried Partner	696	3,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full non-Sneede Section 1931(b) income/property limits for the MBU based on the number of individuals in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains a Nonparent Caretaker Relative or Child(ren) with No Parents Living in the Home or Child(ren) Whose Parents PA/Other PA and Not in the MFBU

Each MBU receives full non-Sneede 1931(b) income/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, include the unborn in the pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Children Who Live with One or Both Parents (Not Stepparents) and They Are in the Same MFBU (Do not include a parent who is PA/Other PA and not in the MFBU. Also, if there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.)

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	Prorated Income	Prorated Property	Prorated Income	Prorated Property
1	\$ 469	\$1,500	\$ 393	\$1,050
2	787	2,100	711	1,650
3	1,066	2,475	998	2,070
4	1,331	2,760	1,270	2,400
5	1,588	3,000	1,533	2,679
6	1,840	3,215	1,791	2,925
7	2,090	3,413	2,046	3,150
8	2,338	3,600	2,297	3,360
9	2,584	3,780	2,547	3,437
10*	2,830	3,819	2,796	3,500

***NOTE:** Add \$242 for each additional child after 10 to Section 1931(b) income standards to determine prorated income standards.

$$\frac{\text{No. Children in MBU}}{\text{Parent(s) + No. Children in MBU}} \times \text{1931(b) Income Standard for Parent(s) + Child(ren) in MBU} = \text{Prorated income}$$

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated FPL Income Standard and Property Levels - March 1, 2000 -

I. MBU Contains an Adult - May also include an Unborn

Person Type	1931(b) Income	Property
Single Parent	\$ 687	\$3,000
Single Parent with Unborn	922	3,000
Married Couple - Two Adults	922	3,000
Married Couple with Unborn	1,157	3,150
Unmarried Couple - Each Unmarried Partner	687	3,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full non-Sneede Section 1931(b) income/property limits for the MBU based on the number of individuals in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains a Nonparent Caretaker Relative, or Child(ren) with No Parents Living in the Home, or Child(ren) Whose Parent is PA/Other PA and Not in the MBU

Each MBU receives full non-Sneede 1931(b) income/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in the MBU, include the unborn in the pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Children Who Live with One or Both Parents (Not Stepparents) and They Are in the Same MBU (Do not include a parent who is PA/Other PA and not in the MBU. Also, if there is a pregnant minor in the MBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.)

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	Prorated Income	Prorated Property	Prorated Income	Prorated Property
1	\$ 461	\$1,500	\$ 386	\$1,050
2	772	2,100	696	1,650
3	1,044	2,475	977	2,070
4	1,302	2,760	1,242	2,400
5	1,552	3,000	1,498	2,679
6	1,798	3,215	1,749	2,925
7	2,041	3,413	1,997	3,150
8	2,282	3,600	2,242	3,360
9	2,522	3,780	2,485	3,437
10*	2,761	3,819	2,727	3,500

***NOTE:** Add \$235 for each additional child after 10 to Section 1931(b) income standards to determine prorated income standards.

$$\frac{\text{No. Children in MBU}}{\text{Parent(s) + No. Children in MBU}} \times \text{1931(b) Income Standard for Parent(s) + Child(ren) in MBU} = \text{Prorated income}$$

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels - July 1, 1999 -

I. MBU Contains an Adult - May also Include an Unborn

Person Type	1931(b) Income	Property
Single Parent	\$390	\$3,000
Single Parent with Unborn	639	3,000
Married Couple - Two Adults	639	3,000
Married Couple with Unborn	793	3,150
Unmarried Couple - Each Unmarried Partner	390	3,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full non-Sneede Section 1931(b) income/property limits for the MBU based on the number of individuals in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains a Nonparent Caretaker Relative, or Child(ren) with No Parents Living in the Home, or Child(ren) Whose Parent is PA/Other PA and Not in the MFBU

Each MBU receives full non-Sneede 1931(b) income/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, include the unborn in the pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Children Who Live with One or Both Parents (Not Stepparents) and They Are in the Same MFBU (Do not include a parent who is PA/other PA and not in the MFBU. Also, if there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.)

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	Prorated Income	Prorated Property	Prorated Income	Prorated Property
1	\$ 320	\$1,500	\$ 265	\$1,050
2	529	2,100	471	1,650
3	707	2,475	645	2,070
4	860	2,760	806	2,400
5	1,007	3,000	948	2,679
6	1,138	3,215	1,084	2,925
7	1,265	3,413	1,219	3,150
8	1,393	3,600	1,361	3,360
9	1,531	3,780	1,404	3,437
10*	1,560	3,819	1,441	3,500

*NOTE: Add \$14 for each additional child after 10 to Section 1931(b) income standards to determine prorated income standards. $\frac{\text{No. Children in MBU}}{\text{Parent(s) + No. Children in MBU}} \times \text{1931(b) Income Standard for Parent(s) + Child(ren) in MBU} = \text{Prorated income}$

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels

- July 1, 1998 -

Number of Children Number in MBU	One Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Property
1	624	312	1,500
2	775	517	2,100
3	920	690	2,475
4	1,049	840	2,760
5	1,180	984	3,000
6	1,296	1,111	3,215
7	1,412	1,236	3,413
8	1,531	1,361	3,600
9	1,662	1,496	3,780
10	1,676	1,524	3,819

Number of Children Number in MBU	Two Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Property
1	775	259	1,050
2	920	460	1,650
3	1,049	630	2,070
4	1,180	787	2,400
5	1,296	926	2,679
6	1,412	1,059	2,925
7	1,531	1,191	3,150
8	1,662	1,330	3,360
9	1,676	1,372	3,437
10	1,690	1,409	3,500

NOTE: Add \$14 for each additional person over 10 to determine
higher Income Standards

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneed v. Kizer Prorated Income Standard and Property Levels

- January 1, 1998 through June 30, 1998 -

Number of Children Number in MBU	One Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Property
1	607	304	1,500
2	754	503	2,100
3	895	672	2,475
4	1,020	816	2,760
5	1,147	956	3,000
6	1,260	1,080	3,215
7	1,373	1,202	3,413
8	1,489	1,324	3,600
9	1,616	1,455	3,780
10	1,630	1,482	3,819

Number of Children Number in MBU	Two Parent		
	Income Standard	Prorated Income Standard	Property
1	754	252	1,050
2	895	448	1,650
3	1,020	612	2,070
4	1,147	765	2,400
5	1,260	900	2,679
6	1,373	1,030	2,925
7	1,489	1,159	3,150
8	1,616	1,293	3,360
9	1,630	1,334	3,437
10	1,644	1,370	3,500

NOTE: Add \$14 for each additional person over 10 to determine higher Income Standards.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California - Health And Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SEC. 1931 APPLICANT AND RECIPIENT BUDGET FORM: FOR DETERMINING NET NON-EXEMPT INCOME AND SECTION 1931 INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR APPLICANTS; AND FOR RECIPIENTS UNDER ALTERNATIVE B

CASE NAME:		COUNTY DISTRICT:		COUNTY USE		
<input type="checkbox"/> NEW APP. <input type="checkbox"/> REDETERMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> RETRO ELIG. <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION				EFFECTIVE ELIG. DATE FOR THIS BUDGET:		
				MONTH: _____ YEAR: _____		
NAME MFBU MEMBER #1:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #6:		OTHER COVERAGE:		
NAME MFBU MEMBER #2:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #7:				
NAME MFBU MEMBER #3:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #8:				
NAME MFBU MEMBER #4:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #9:				
NAME MFBU MEMBER #5:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #10:				
1	ENTER UNEARNED INCOME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER, THEN TOTAL FOR MFBU (INCLUDE NON-EXEMPT DISABILITY-BASED INCOME HERE).	TOTAL MFBU UNEARNED INCOME: \$ _____	UNEARNED INCOME MFBU MEMBER # _____		UNEARNED INCOME MFBU MEMBER # _____	
			\$ _____ + \$ _____ = \$ _____		\$ _____ + \$ _____ = \$ _____	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE (§50547)	- \$ _____	EXEMPT INCOME (LIST EXEMPT INCOME HERE):			
3	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 SUPPORT RECEIVED (§50554.5)	- \$ _____				
4	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME	BOX 4 = \$ _____				
5	ENTER EARNINGS OF EACH MFBU MEMBER, SUBTRACT \$90 WORK EXPENSE DEDUCTION FROM EACH, THEN TOTAL REMAINDERS FOR MFBU.	TOTAL MFBU EARNINGS: \$ _____	EARNINGS, MFBU MEMBER # _____	EARNINGS, MFBU MEMBER # _____	EARNINGS, MFBU MEMBER # _____	
			\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
			- \$90 WRK EXP DED	- \$90 WRK EXP DED	- \$90 WRK EXP DED	
			= \$ _____	= \$ _____	= \$ _____	
6	<input type="checkbox"/> DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION (§50553.5)	- \$ _____	COUNTY USE			
7	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT EARNED INCOME	BOX 7 = \$ _____				
8	TOTAL REMAINING INCOME: NON-EXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME & NON-EXEMPT EARNED INCOME (LINES 4 + 7)	\$ _____				
9	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD/SPOUSAL SUPPORT PYMTS (§50554)	- \$ _____				
10	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOCATION TO EXCLUDED CHILDREN (§50558)	- \$ _____				
11	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOCATION TO PA FAMILY MEMBER (§50557)	+ \$ _____				
12	TOTAL MFBU NET NON-EXEMPT INCOME (ROUNDED DOWN TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR).	= \$ _____				
13	SEC 1931 FPL INCOME LIMIT FOR FAMILY	\$ _____ (ENTER FPL INCOME LIMIT APPROPRIATE FOR FAMILY SIZE HERE)				
	IF INCOME FROM LINE 12 IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO LIMIT FROM LINE 13, FAMILY IS INCOME ELIGIBLE.	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIGIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT ELIGIBLE: IF NO SNEEDE - ELIGIBLE CLASS MEMBER, EVALUATE FOR OTHER MEDI-CAL PROGRAMS; IF SNEEDE - ELIGIBLE CLASS MEMBER, EVALUATE FOR SEC. 1931 UNDER SNEEDE.			
ELIGIBILITY WORKERS SIGNATURE:		WORKER NUMBER:	COMPUTATION DATE:		COUNTY USE	

MC 176 MA - 1931 Group—APPL/RECIP (2/00)

Pending

SECTION NO.: 50226 MANUAL LETTER NO.: 234 DATE: 12/1/00 8G-35

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California – Health And Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SEC. 1931 RECIPIENT BUDGET FORM: FOR DETERMINING NET NON-EXEMPT INCOME AND SECTION 1931 INCOME ELIGIBILITY FOR RECIPIENTS UNDER ALTERNATIVE A

CASE NAME:		COUNTY DISTRICT:	COUNTY USE:
<input type="checkbox"/> NEW APP. <input type="checkbox"/> REDETERMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> RETRO ELIG. <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTION		EFFECTIVE ELIG. DATE FOR THIS BUDGET: MONTH: _____ YEAR: _____	
NAME MFBU MEMBER #1:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #6:	
NAME MFBU MEMBER #2:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #7:	
NAME MFBU MEMBER #3:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #8:	
NAME MFBU MEMBER #4:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #9:	
NAME MFBU MEMBER #5:		NAME MFBU MEMBER #10:	
		OTHER COVERAGE:	

1	ENTER UNEARNED INCOME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER, THEN TOTAL FOR MFBU (DO NOT INCLUDE NON-EXEMPT DISABILITY-BASED INCOME HERE).	TOTAL MFBU UNEARNED INCOME: \$ _____	UNEARNED INCOME MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	UNEARNED INCOME MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	
2	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL EXPENSE (§50547)	- \$ _____	EXEMPT INCOME (LIST EXEMPT INCOME HERE)		
3	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50 SUPPORT RECEIVED (§50554.5)	- \$ _____			
4	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME	BOX 4 = \$ _____			
5	ENTER DISABILITY-BASED INCOME (DBI) OF EACH MFBU MEMBER, THEN TOTAL FOR MFBU	TOTAL MFBU DISABILITY-BASED INCOME: \$ _____	DBI OF MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	DBI OF MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	
6	\$240 DEDUCTION	- \$240	7A UNUSED \$240 (LINE 6 – LINE 5, IF NEGATIVE ENTER 0)		
7	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT DISABILITY – BASED INCOME (DBI) (IF DEDUCTION EXCEEDS DISABILITY BASED INCOME, ENTER "0")	BOX 7 = \$ _____			
8	ENTER EARNINGS FOR UP TO TWO MFBU MEMBERS, THEN TOTAL FOR MFBU (IF 3 OR MORE PERSONS WITH EARNINGS, SKIP LINES 8 & 9 AND PROCEED TO WORKSHEET FOR 3+ EARNERS).	TOTAL MFBU EARNINGS: \$ _____	EARNINGS OF MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	EARNINGS OF MFBU MEMBER # _____ \$ _____ + \$ _____ +	
9	<input type="checkbox"/> UNUSED \$240 DEDUCTION (FROM BOX 7A)	- \$ _____	14	TOTAL REMAINING NON-EXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME, NON-EXEMPT DISABILITY-BASED INCOME & NON-EXEMPT EARNED INCOME (TOTAL FROM BOX 4, 7 & 13)	\$ _____
10	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT EARNED INCOME (OR FROM LINE 12 WORKSHEET); IF DEDUCTION EXCEEDS EARNED INCOME, ENTER "0"	= \$ _____	15	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD/SPOUSAL SUPPORT PYMTS (§50554)	- \$ _____
11	50% DEDUCTION (DIVIDE AMOUNT IN LINE 10 BY 2)	= \$ _____	16	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOCATION TO EXCLUDED CHILDREN (§50558)	- \$ _____
12	<input type="checkbox"/> DEPENDENT CARE DEDUCTION (§50553.5)	- \$ _____	17	<input type="checkbox"/> ALLOCATION TO PA FAMILY MEMBER (§50557)	+ \$ _____
13	REMAINING NON-EXEMPT EARNED INCOME	BOX 13 \$ _____	18	TOTAL MFBU NET NON-EXEMPT INCOME (ROUNDED DOWN TO THE NEAREST DOLLAR)	= \$ _____
			19	SEC. 1931 MBSAC INCOME LIMIT FOR FAMILY	\$ _____
	IF INCOME FROM LINE 18 IS LESS THAN LIMIT FROM LINE 19, FAMILY IS INCOME ELIGIBLE.	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIGIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT ELIGIBLE. IF NO SNEEDE – ELIGIBLE CLASS MEMBER, EVALUATE FOR OTHER MEDI-CAL PROGRAMS; IF SNEEDE – ELIGIBLE CLASS MEMBER, EVALUATE FOR SEC. 1931 UNDER SNEEDE.		
ELIGIBILITY WORKERS SIGNATURE:		WORKER NUMBER:	COMPUTATION DATE:	COUNTY USE:	

MC 176 MA – 1931 Group—RECIP (2/00)

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health And Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SEC. 1931 PROGRAM WORKSHEET: APPLYING THE \$240 & ½ DEDUCTION TO RECIPIENT FAMILIES WITH 3 OR MORE PERSONS WITH EARNINGS

NAME: _____					
1	Family's Non-exempt earned income	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
2	Non-exempt earned income of two highest earners	\$ _____			
3	Unused \$240 deduction (from box 7a Recipient Budget Sheet [MC176M 1931 RECIP]; if result is 0 or less, enter 0)	- \$ _____			
4	Remaining Non-exempt earned income of two highest earners (if deduction exceeds earned income, enter "0.")	= \$ _____			
5	Non-exempt earned income of 3rd highest earner	\$ _____			
6	\$120 deduction	- \$120			
7	His/her remaining Non-exempt earned income (if deduction exceeds earned income, enter "0.")	= \$ _____			
8	Non-exempt earned income of 4th highest earner	\$ _____			
9	\$120 deduction	- \$120			
10	His/her remaining Non-exempt earned income (if deduction exceeds earned income, enter "0.")	= \$ _____			
11	Other remainder Non-exempt earned income (If 5 or more persons with earnings, enter Total of their remainder earned income after subtracting \$120 from earnings of each.) (If deduction exceeds earned income, enter "0.")	= \$ _____			
12	Non-exempt earned income Subtotal (total of all remainder earned income: add lines 4, 7, 10 & 11 this worksheet); enter amount on Section 1931 Program Budget Sheet (line 10)	= \$ _____			

MC 176M-A --1931Group-- 3+earner (5/99)

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SECTION 1931(b) SNEEDE V. KIZER NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION AND MINI BUDGET UNIT (MBU) DETERMINATION – APPLICANT

Case Name	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date Month	Year

Case Type: **APPLICANT OR RECIPIENT USING FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) INCOME STANDARD**

PART 1

NOTE: The only deduction applicable to the Section 1931(b) program is the deduction for educational expenses, as provided in Section 50547, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
Person Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent A or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent B or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child

A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME (EXCLUDING DISABILITY-BASED INCOME)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
1. Source and amount of nonexempt unearned income:					
2. Net child/spousal support received. ①					
3. In-kind income (IKI). ②					
4. Income available from PA/other PA (see MC 175-6, line A.4).					
5. Total nonexempt unearned income (add lines 1, 2, 3, and 4).					

* Sources include: net income from property, Social Security nondisability payments, etc.

① Child/Spousal Support Payments Received Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.

Divide the \$50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.

② Unearned IKI Prorate the unearned IKI among the persons who receive the income. Example: Medi-Cal family budget unit (MFBU) of four receives free housing. Use IKI for four and each person receives one-fourth of the IKI. Add an unborn's share of IKI to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is Public Assistance (PA)/other PA, and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.

Child/Spousal support and/or IKI computations:

B. DISABILITY-BASED INCOME	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
6. Source and amount of disability-based income:					

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME					
7. Source and amount of nonexempt earned income (include TWC, SDI and earned IKI).					
8. \$90 work expense deduction.					
9. Remaining nonexempt earned income (subtract line 8 from line 7).					
10. Child care deduction.					
11. Other deductions.					
12. Total deductions (add lines 10 and 11).					
13. Total net nonexempt earned income (subtract line 12 from line 9).					

D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME					
14. Total countable nonexempt unearned income (line 5).					
15. Total countable disability-based income (line 6).					
16. Total countable nonexempt earned income (line 13).					
17. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, Part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2).					
18. Total countable income (add lines 14, 15, 16 and 17).					

E. TOTAL NET COUNTABLE INCOME AFTER OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
19. Court-ordered child support or alimony.					
20. Income used to determine PA eligibility (see MC 175-6, Section B).					
21. Other deductions:					
22. Total deductions (add lines 19, 20 and 21).					
23. Total net countable income (subtract line 22 from line 18). Enter this amount on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					

F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL (P/S) ALLOCATION COMPUTATION (Skip if no parent in MFBU)					
24. P/S own needs (FPL for one person).					
25. Total unearned in-kind income, income from PA, or income allocated from LTC/B&C spouse (add lines 3, 4 and 17).					
26. Parent's total net nonexempt income (subtract line 25 from line 23).					
27. Parent's net nonexempt income less P/S own needs (subtract line 24 from line 26); if negative, enter 0.					
28. Number of persons for whom Parent A is responsible (MC 175-2, Section A). DO NOT COUNT PARENT A.					
29. Number of persons for whom Parent B is responsible (MC 175-2, Section B). DO NOT COUNT PARENT B.					
30. Child's natural/adoptive parent – check if Parent A and/or B (see MC 175-2).			<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B
31. Parent A's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent A's line 27 by line 28 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent B if unmarried.					

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

32. Parent B's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent B's line 27 by line 29 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent A if unmarried.					
33. Enter the lesser of either line 24 or 26.					
34. Parent's total net nonexempt income (add lines 25, 33 and 31 or 32).					
35. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 23, 31 and 32); enter on MC 175-4.					

PART 2

SECTION 1931(b) MBU DETERMINATION – PROPERTY AND INCOME	
<input type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) FPL Income Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) Property Determination
<p>Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include unborn in the mother's MBU and property limit/FPL income level unless mother is married, and only her separate children want Medi-Cal. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA, include the unborn in the spouse's or father's MBU. 2. Do not include an excluded child. 3. Do not list MBU members in more than one MBU. 4. If any MBU has excess property, check to see if Medi-Cal linkage still exists for other family members. 5. Property determinations: enter the allocation for each spouse from MC 324, line 29. 6. Enter each person's net nonexempt income from lines 34 or 35. 	

MBU NUMBER	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SECTION 1931(b) SNEEDE V. KIZER NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION AND MINI BUDGET UNIT (MBU) DETERMINATION – RECIPIENT

Case Name	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date Month	Year

Case Type: RECIPIENT USING MINIMUM BASIC STANDARD OF ADEQUATE CARE (MBSAC)

PART 1

NOTE: The only deduction applicable to the Section 1931(b) program is the deduction for educational expenses, as provided in Section 50547, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name	Name	Name	Name	Name
Person Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent A or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Parent B or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child

A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME (EXCLUDING DISABILITY-BASED INCOME)					
1. Source and amount of nonexempt unearned income.*					
Net child/spousal support received. ①					
3. In-kind income (IKI). ②					
4. Income available from PA/other PA (see MC 175-6, line A.4).					
5. Total nonexempt unearned income (add lines 1, 2, 3, and 4).					

* Sources include: net income from property, Social Security nondisability payments, etc.

① Child/Spousal Support Payments Received	Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative. Divide the \$50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.
② Unearned IKI	Prorate the unearned IKI among the persons who receive the income. Example: Medi-Cal family budget unit (MFBU) of four receives free housing. Use IKI for four and each person receives one-fourth of the IKI. Add an unborn's share of IKI to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is Public Assistance (PA)/other PA, and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.
Child/Spousal support and/or IKI computations:	

B. DISABILITY-BASED INCOME					
6. Source and amount of disability-based income. (Continue to line 7, even if no disability income.)					

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

7. Section 1931(b) \$240 deduction.					
8. Remaining nonexempt disability-based income (subtract line 7 from line 6). Enter 0 if negative.					
9. Unused Section 1931(b) deduction. (If line 6 is 0, enter \$240. Otherwise, subtract line 6 from line 7.) Enter 0 if negative.					

C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME					
10. Source and amount of nonexempt earned income (include TWC, SDI and earned IKI).					
11. Section 1931(b) deduction from line 9.					
12. Remaining nonexempt earned income (subtract line 11 from line 10).					
13. 50% earned income deduction (one-half of line 12).					
14. Child care deduction.					
15. Other deductions.					
16. Total deductions (add lines 13, 14 and 15).					
17. Total net nonexempt earned income (subtract line 16 from line 12).					

D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME					
18. Total countable nonexempt unearned income (line 5).					
19. Total countable disability-based income (line 8).					
20. Total countable nonexempt earned income (line 17).					
21. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, Part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2).					
22. Total countable income (add lines 18, 19, 20 and 21).					

E. TOTAL NET COUNTABLE INCOME AFTER OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
23. Court-ordered child support or alimony.					
24. Income used to determine PA eligibility (see MC 175-6, Section B).					
25. Other deductions:					
26. Total deductions (add lines 23, 24 and 25).					
27. Total net countable income (subtract line 26 from line 22). Enter this amount on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.					

F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL (P/S) ALLOCATION COMPUTATION (Skip if no parent in MFBU)					
28. P/S own needs (subtract \$1 from MBSAC for one person).					
29. Total unearned in-kind income, income from PA, or income allocated from LTC/B&C spouse (add lines 3, 4 and 21).					
30. Parent's total net nonexempt income (subtract line 29 from line 27).					

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

31. Parent's net nonexempt income less P/S own needs (subtract line 28 from line 30); if negative, enter 0.					
32. Number of persons for whom Parent A is responsible (MC 175-2, Section A). DO NOT COUNT PARENT A.					
33. Number of persons for whom Parent B is responsible (MC 175-2, Section B). DO NOT COUNT PARENT B.					
34. Child's natural/adoptive parent – check if Parent A and/or B (see MC 175-2).			<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B
35. Parent A's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent A's line 31 by line 32 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent B if unmarried.					
36. Parent B's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent B's line 31 by line 33 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent A if unmarried.					
37. Enter the lesser of either line 28 or 30.					
38. Parent's total net nonexempt income (add lines 29, 37 and 35 or 36).					
39. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 27, 35 and 36); enter on MC 175-4.					

PART 2

SECTION 1931(b) MBU DETERMINATION – PROPERTY AND INCOME	
<input type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) MBSAC Income Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) Property Determination
<p>Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include unborn in the mother's MBU and property limit/MBSAC income level unless mother is married, and only her separate children want Medi-Cal. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA, include the unborn in the spouse's or father's MBU. 2. Do not include an excluded child. 3. Do not list MBU members in more than one MBU. If any MBU has excess property, check to see if Medi-Cal linkage still exists for other family members. 5. Property determinations: enter the allocation for each spouse from MC 324, line 29. 6. Enter each person's net nonexempt income from lines 38 or 39. 	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER _____	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input type="checkbox"/> MBSAC	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - at/exceeds MBSAC – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – below MBSAC – Property eligible – PASS	

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

PROPERTY RESERVE WORK SHEET

Name _____ Case Number _____ Month _____

I. NONEXEMPT OTHER REAL PROPERTY (ORP)		II. PROPERTY RESERVE: USE REVERSE TO ITEMIZE OR TO PROVIDE DETAILS	
A. Determine market value and encumbrances of ORP on reverse, and list in 1 and 2. Note: If ORP owned jointly with persons not in MFBU, list only the share of market value and encumbrances of persons in MFBU.		1. Excess value ORP a. Enter from Col. I, line C1 b. Enter from Col. I, line C5 c. Line 1a—1b	
1. Market Value per Section 50412	\$		\$
2. Encumbrances per Section 50413	\$		\$
3. Net Market Value (line 1 minus line 2)	\$		\$
4. Life Estate (determine value per Section 50442 and procedure 9A)	\$		\$
5. Net Market Value of notes, mortgages, deeds of trust from sale of real property owned by MFBU member	\$		\$
6. Total net ORP (add lines 3, 4, and 5) Enter in Column I, line C1	\$		\$
B. INCOME FROM NONEXEMPT ORP <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Yearly, if yes, \$ _____ + 12		2. Notes, mortgages, deeds of trust NOT from the sale of real property owned by MFBU member 3. Liquid assets [money, checking/savings accounts, stocks, bonds, etc. (other than for business)] 4. CSV of nonexempt life insurance 5. Burial plots, vaults, or crypts not for family use and not exempt as ORP 6. Value of designated burial funds in excess of \$1,500 7. Nonbusiness vehicles, boats, vans, or trailers; other than one exempt for transportation	
1. Rental Income	\$	Item	Market Value e.g., DMV license fee x 50 or appraised value
2. Upkeep and Repair			Encumbrance
a. \$ _____ (from B1) x .15	\$		\$
b. + \$4.17	\$ 4.17		\$
c. Line a + b	\$		\$
d. Actual upkeep and repair	\$		\$
e. Greater of line 2c or 2d	\$		\$
3. Interest	\$	8. Jewelry, not exempt and valued over \$100	
4. Taxes and Assessments	\$	9. Other countable property	
5. Utilities	\$	10. Subtotal property reserve (add lines 1 through 9)	
6. Insurance	\$	11. Long-term care insurance exemption (benefits paid)	
7. Total expenses (add lines 2e through 6)	\$	12. Community spouse resource allowance	
8. Net rental income (line 1 minus line 7) (Enter on MC 176 M Column I or II)	\$	13. Total property reserve (line 10 minus 11 and 12)	
9. Income from ORP other than rental income (Section 50508) (Enter on MC 176 M, Column I or II)	\$	14. Number of persons in MFBU Property limit for MFBU	
10. Total income from ORP (line 8 plus line 9)	\$	15. Is line 14 greater than or equal to line 13? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—property eligible <input type="checkbox"/> No—excess property—ineligible Explain property requirements. * If "NO," complete Sneeade Screening below	
C. UTILIZATION—NONEXEMPT ORP		III. SNEEAD: PROPERTY SCREENING If excess property and MFBU includes child(ren) complete the following:	
1. Total Net Market Value of ORP (from Col. I, line A6)	\$	DOES THE MFBU INCLUDE:	
2. 6% per year utilization requirement	\$ X.005	YES NO	
3. Income needed	\$	1. A stepparent with property? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. a. Is B10 greater than C3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, utilization met. If no, recompute rental income with actual upkeep and repair, if lower.		2. An unmarried couple with mutual child(ren)? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Is B10 now greater than or equal to C3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, utilization met.		3. A child with own nonexempt property? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
c. If still no, is utilization period implemented? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		4. A nonparent caretaker relative in the same MFBU with the child(ren) for whom care is provided and the caretaker wants Medi-Cal? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Exemption: If 4a, b, or c is yes, enter lesser of \$6,000 or line C1. Otherwise, enter 0.	\$	* If "NO" to all of the above, stop here. * If "YES" to any of the above and: (1) the MFBU includes a parent, complete MC175-2, MC175-3P, and MC175-4. (2) the MFBU does not include a parent, complete MC175-3P and MC175-4.	
Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker Number	Computation Date	County Use

MC 176 P (7/00)

Pending

SECTION NO.: 50226 MANUAL LETTER NO.: 234 DATE: 12/1/00 8G-46

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

PROPERTY RESERVE WORK SHEET—SECTION 1931(b) PROGRAM

Name _____ Case Number _____ Month _____

A. NONEXEMPT OTHER REAL PROPERTY (ORP)
Determine market value and encumbrances of nonexempt ORP in county use section and list in 1 and 2. Note: If nonexempt ORP owned jointly with persons not in the MFBU, list only the share of market value and encumbrances of persons in the MFBU.

1. Market Value per Section 50412	\$
2. Encumbrances per Section 50413	— \$
3. Net Market Value (line 1 minus line 2)	\$
4. Life Estate (determine value per Section 50442 and procedure 9A)	\$
5. Total net nonexempt ORP (add lines 3 and 4)—Enter in B.1.	\$

B. PROPERTY RESERVE

1. Total net nonexempt ORP from A.5.	\$
2. Notes, mortgages, deeds of trust owned by MFBU member and not producing income	\$
3. Nonbusiness liquid assets (money, checking/savings, stocks, bonds)	\$
4. IRAs and accessible KEOGHs	\$
5. Burial plots, vaults, or crypts (not for family use)	\$
6. Excess revocable designated burial funds (over \$1500)	\$
7. Nonexempt vehicles, boats, vans, trailers, etc. (list items and amounts from MC 176 P-V)	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
8. Other countable property (list items)	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
9. Subtotal property reserve (add lines 1 through 8)	\$
10. Long-term care insurance exemption (benefits paid)	— \$
11. Total property reserve (line 9 minus line 10)	\$
12. Property limit for MFBU Number of persons in MFBU _____	\$

13. Is line 12 greater than or equal to line 11?
☐ Yes—property eligible
☐ No—property ineligible (see below)
☐ Did you explain spenddown options to ensure the ability to get TMC later?
☐ Did you do the *Sneed* Screen? (See other side.)
☐ If not eligible for the Section 1931(b) program, determine eligibility for the AFDC-MN program.

COUNTY USE SECTION

MC 176 P (7/00)

Pending

SECTION NO.: 50226 MANUAL LETTER NO.: 234 DATE: 12/1/00 8G-47

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SECTION 1931(b) SNEEDE V. KIZER PROPERTY WORK SHEET

Case name	County district	County use
Case number	Effective date Month Year	

INSTRUCTIONS

- List all nonexempt property from MC 176P-1931.
- If property is owned by more than one person, equally divide the net market value by the number of owners unless evidence is provided to rebut the division.
- Joint bank accounts: If available to anyone in the MFBU, do not count the money in a joint account against the MFBU more than once. Equally prorate the bank account among the owners in the MFBU (subject to rebuttal).
- Stepparent property is exempt.

I. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE/PARENT

- A. For a married couple, enter their total community property in Column II. Enter each spouse's separate property in Column III.
- B. For an unmarried couple or a single parent, enter their separate property in Column III; leave Column II blank.

LIST EXEMPT PROPERTY AND NAME OF OWNER	I. LIST ONLY THE PARENT'S NONEXEMPT PROPERTY	II. COMMUNITY PROPERTY	III. SEPARATE PROPERTY	
			Parent A	Parent B
	1. Nonexempt Other Real Property			
	2. Checking			
	3. Savings			
	4. Other			
	5. Cash			
	6. Nonexempt Vehicle			
	7. Other			
	8.			
	9.			
	10.			
	11. Subtotal Net Nonexempt Property	\$	\$	\$
	12. Enter each spouse's share of community property (divide line 11, Column II, by 2)		\$	\$
	13. Parent's total net nonexempt property (add lines 11 and 12)			
	14. Number of persons for whom each parent is responsible (see totals on MC 175-2)			
	15. Allocation to each person for whom parent is responsible (divide line 13 by line 14)		(A) \$ Enter on line 27.	(B) \$ Enter on line 28.

MC 324 (4/99) 1931 Group

Pending			
SECTION NO.: 50226	MANUAL LETTER NO.: 234	DATE: 12/1/00	8G-48

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

II. ALLOCATION FROM SPOUSE TO SPOUSE (Skip if MFBU does not contain a married couple.)

16. Enter line 15A in both boxes.	\$	\$
17. Enter line 15B in both boxes.	\$	\$
18. Total (add lines 16 and 17). This is each spouse's total share of their net nonexempt property. (Enter this amount on MC 175-4 in the married couple's mini budget unit.)	\$	\$

III. NET NONEXEMPT PROPERTY FOR CHILDREN OR NONPARENT CARETAKER RELATIVE (Do not list unborns.)

Name of child or caretaker relative	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Child's natural/adoptive parent—see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List only the child's or caretaker relative's property					
19. Checking	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net nonexempt property (add lines 26, 27, and 28) enter on MC 175-3I.2, Part 2.					

Name of child or caretaker relative (continued)	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Child's natural/adoptive parent—see Section I (circle A or B or both)	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
List only the child's or caretaker relative's property					
19. Checking	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
20. Savings					
21. Nonexempt vehicle					
22. Nonexempt ORP					
23. Other					
24.					
25.					
26. TOTAL					
27. Allocation from Parent A*					
28. Allocation from Parent B*					
29. Net nonexempt property (add lines 26, 27, and 28) enter on MC 175-3I.2, Part 2.					

* Enter an allocation from Section I, line 15, only if this is the child's natural/adoptive parent. Leave blank if caretaker relative household.

Eligibility Worker Signature	Worker number	Date of computation
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COMPLETE MC 175-4 NEXT

MC 324 (4/99) 1931 Group

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

VEHICLE DETERMINATION WORK SHEET FOR 1931 GROUP

Case name	Case number
DIRECTIONS	VEHICLE NUMBER ONE
List all vehicles owned by anyone in the MFBU. NOTE: Complete additional work sheets if more than three vehicles.	Make _____
	Model _____
	Year _____

STEP ONE—Only Unlicensed Vehicles on Indian Reservation Which Do Not Require Licensing and All Licensed Vehicles. For All Other Vehicles, Go to Step Two.

A vehicle used for any reason listed below is exempt.

1. On the job or for income producing purposes even if only on a seasonal basis or temporarily unemployed.
2. Long distance travel essential to individual's employment, e.g., traveling sales, migrant farm worker moving from job to job.
3. Home (only one vehicle per household).
4. Transportation of disabled individual living in the home.
5. Transportation of primary fuel/water for the home.

Is vehicle exempt? If yes, list reason and STOP . If NO , go to Step Two.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Reason: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Reason: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Reason: _____
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STEP TWO—Only Vehicles Not Exempt in Step One

A. Enter estimate of Fair Market Value (FMV).	FMV \$ _____	FMV \$ _____	FMV \$ _____
B. Licensed Only—If Unlicensed, Go to Step Two (C). Enter excess FMV (estimate of FMV minus \$4,650). If zero, then exempt, STOP . If not zero, go to Step Two (C).	- 4,650 Excess FMV \$ _____	- 4,650 Excess FMV \$ _____	- 4,650 Excess FMV \$ _____
C. All Remaining Vehicles—Enter encumbrance (amount owed).	Amount owed \$ _____	Amount owed \$ _____	Amount owed \$ _____
D. Determine equity value (EV) of vehicle (FMV of vehicle from Step Two (A) minus encumbrance in Step Two (C)).	EV \$ _____	EV \$ _____	EV \$ _____

STEP THREE—Countable Vehicle Value

A. Compare Step Two (B) and Step Two (D). Enter the lesser value .	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> Excess FMV \$ _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> EV \$ _____	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> Excess FMV \$ _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> EV \$ _____	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> Excess FMV \$ _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> EV \$ _____
B. Enter \$1,500 in the column under the one vehicle with the highest equity value . If excess FMV is the lesser amount, enter zero. Enter zero in all columns where \$1,500 is not entered.	- \$ _____	- \$ _____	- \$ _____
C. Subtract Step Three (B) from Step Three (A) and enter result. If zero, then car is exempt. If not zero, then enter amount on Property Reserve Work Sheet (MC 176 P (Back) 1931).	- \$ _____	- \$ _____	- \$ _____

MC 176 P-V (5/00) 1931 Group

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

TABLE 1: SECTION 1931(b) INCOME LIMITS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999

Family Size	Effective Section 1931 Income Limit**
1	\$390
2	\$639
3	\$793
4	\$942
5	\$1,074
6	\$1,208
7	\$1,327
8	\$1,445
9	\$1,567
10	\$1,701*

*Add \$14 dollars for each additional needy person over 10.

** The figures in this column will be used for purposes of determining Section 1931(b) income eligibility. If the family's net non-exempt income is less than the amount in this column appropriate for that size family, the family is eligible for the Section 1931(b) program.

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

Section 1931(b) Determinations: Sneede v. Kizer Prorated FPL Income Standard and Property Levels - April 1, 2002 -

I. MBU Contains an Adult - May also Include an Unborn

Person Type	1931(b) Income	Property
Single Parent	\$ 739	\$3,000
Single Parent with Unborn	995	3,000
Married Couple - Two Adults	995	3,000
Married Couple with Unborn	1,252	3,150
Unmarried Couple - Each Unmarried*Partner	739	3,000

II. MBU Contains Adult(s) and Child(ren)

Allow the full non-Sneede Section 1931(b) income/property limits for the MBU based on the number of individuals in the MBU.

III. MBU Contains a Nonparent Caretaker Relative or Child(ren) with No Parents Living in the Home, or Child(ren) Whose Parent is PA/Other PA or Not in the MFBU

Each MBU receives full non-Sneede 1931(b) income/property limit based on the number of persons in each MBU. If there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, include the unborn in the pregnant minor's MBU.

IV. MBU Contains Only Children Who Live with One or Both Parents (Not Stepparents) and They Are in the Same MFBU (Do not include a parent who is PA/Other PA and not in the MFBU. Also, if there is a pregnant minor in the MFBU, her unborn is considered as another child in the pregnant minor's MBU.)

No. of Children in MBU	One Parent		Two Parents	
	Prorated Income	Prorated Property	Prorated Income	Prorated Property
1	\$ 498	\$1,500	\$ 418	\$1,050
2	835	2,100	755	1,650
3	1,132	2,475	1,059	2,070
4	1,412	2,760	1,348	2,400
5	1,685	3,000	1,628	2,679
6	1,954	3,215	1,902	2,925
7	2,219	3,413	2,172	3,150
8	2,482	3,600	2,440	3,360
9	2,745	3,780	2,705	3,437
10*	3,006	3,819	2,970	3,500

***NOTE:** Add \$257 for each additional child after 10 to Section 1931(b) income standards to determine prorated income standards.

$$\frac{\text{No. Children in MBU}}{\text{Parent(s) + No. Children in MBU}} \times \text{1931(b) Income Standard for Parent(s) + Child(ren) in MBU} = \text{Prorated income}$$

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency

Department of Health Services

SECTION 1931(b) SNEEDE V. KIZER NET NONEXEMPT INCOME DETERMINATION AND MINI BUDGET UNIT (MBU) DETERMINATION – APPLICANT

Case Name <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;">Example 21</div>	County District	County Use
Case Number	Effective Date Month	Year

Case Type: APPLICANT OR RECIPIENT USING FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL (FPL) INCOME STANDARD

PART 1

NOTE: The only deduction applicable to the Section 1931(b) program is the deduction for educational expenses, as provided in Section 50547, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

ENTER NAME OF EACH MFBU MEMBER (Do not list unborns)	Name <i>Mother</i>	Name <i>Father</i>	Name <i>#1</i>	Name <i>#2</i>	Name
Person Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parent A or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parent B or <input type="checkbox"/> Caretaker Relative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Child	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Child	<input type="checkbox"/> Child

A. NONEXEMPT UNEARNED INCOME (EXCLUDING DISABILITY-BASED INCOME)	1	2	3	4	5
1. Source and amount of nonexempt unearned income:*					
2. Net child/spousal support received. ①					
3. In-kind income (IKI). ②					
4. Income available from PA/other PA (see MC 175-6, line A.4).					
5. Total nonexempt unearned income (add lines 1, 2, 3, and 4).					

* Sources include: net income from property, Social Security nondisability payments, etc.

① Child/Spousal Support Payments Received	<p>Child support is income to the child, not to the parent or caretaker relative.</p> <p>Divide the \$50 per month child/spousal support deduction by the number of persons for whom the income is intended. Any unused remainder will be prorated among the remaining persons who still have support payments to apply against the deduction.</p>
② Unearned IKI	<p>Prorate the unearned IKI among the persons who receive the income. Example: Medi-Cal family budget unit (MFBU) of four receives free housing. Use IKI for four and each person receives one-fourth of the IKI. Add an unborn's share of IKI to the pregnant woman's share. If the pregnant woman is Public Assistance (PA)/other PA, and not in the MFBU, give the unborn's share to the father of the unborn if he is in the MFBU.</p>
Child/Spousal support and/or IKI computations:	

B. DISABILITY-BASED INCOME	6	7	8	9
6. Source and amount of disability-based income: <i>SSA Disability - Father</i> <i>SSA Disability - Child #2</i>		<i>\$200</i>		<i>\$400</i>

MEDI-CAL ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES MANUAL

C. NONEXEMPT EARNED INCOME					
7. Source and amount of nonexempt earned income (include TWC, SDI and earned IKI). <i>Employment - mother & child #1</i>	<i>800</i>		<i>300</i>		
8. \$90 work expense deduction.	<i>90</i>		<i>90</i>		
9. Remaining nonexempt earned income (subtract line 8 from line 7).	<i>710</i>		<i>210</i>		
10. Child care deduction.					
11. Other deductions.					
12. Total deductions (add lines 10 and 11).					
13. Total net nonexempt earned income (subtract line 12 from line 9).					

D. TOTAL COUNTABLE INCOME					
14. Total countable nonexempt unearned income (line 5).					
15. Total countable disability-based income (line 6).		<i>200</i>		<i>400</i>	
16. Total countable nonexempt earned income (line 13).	<i>710</i>		<i>210</i>		
17. Income allocated from LTC/B&C person to family members at home (from MC 176W, Part B, or from MC 175-7, line C.2).					
18. Total countable income (add lines 14, 15, 16 and 17).	<i>710</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>400</i>	

E. TOTAL NET COUNTABLE INCOME AFTER OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
19. Court-ordered child support or alimony.					
20. Income used to determine PA eligibility (see MC 175-6, Section B).					
21. Other deductions:					
22. Total deductions (add lines 19, 20 and 21).					
23. Total net countable income (subtract line 22 from line 18). Enter this amount on MC 175-4 if no parent in MFBU. If parent in MFBU, continue.	<i>710</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>400</i>	

F. PARENTAL/SPOUSAL (P/S) ALLOCATION COMPUTATION (Skip if no parent in MFBU)					
24. P/S own needs (FPL for one person).	<i>696</i>	<i>696</i>			
25. Total unearned in-kind income, income from PA, or income allocated from LTC/B&C spouse (add lines 3, 4 and 17).	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>			
26. Parent's total net nonexempt income (subtract line 25 from line 23).	<i>710</i>	<i>200</i>			
27. Parent's net nonexempt income less P/S own needs (subtract line 24 from line 26); if negative, enter 0.	<i>14</i>	<i>0</i>			
28. Number of persons for whom Parent A is responsible (MC 175-2, Section A). DO NOT COUNT PARENT A.	<i>3</i>				
29. Number of persons for whom Parent B is responsible (MC 175-2, Section B). DO NOT COUNT PARENT B.		<i>3</i>			
30. Child's natural/adoptive parent - check if Parent A and/or B (see MC 175-2).			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B
31. Parent A's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent A's line 27 by line 28 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent B if unmarried.		<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.66</i>	<i>4.66</i>	

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32. Parent B's allocation to spouse (if any) and natural/adopted children (divide Parent B's line 27 by line 29 and enter in applicable box). Do not enter under Parent A if unmarried.	0				
33. Enter the lesser of either line 24 or 26.	696	200			
34. Parent's total net nonexempt income (add lines 25, 33 and 31 or 32).	696	204.66			
35. Child's total net nonexempt income (add lines 23, 31 and 32); enter on MC 175-4.			214.66	474.66	

PART 2

SECTION 1931(b) MBU DETERMINATION - PROPERTY AND INCOME	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) FPL Income Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Section 1931(b) Property Determination
<p>Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include unborn in the mother's MBU and property limit/FPL income level unless mother is married, and only her separate children want Medi-Cal. If the pregnant woman is PA/other PA, include the unborn in the spouse's or father's MBU. 2. Do not include an excluded child. 3. Do not list MBU members in more than one MBU. 4. If any MBU has excess property, check to see if Medi-Cal linkage still exists for other family members. 5. Property determinations: enter the allocation for each spouse from MC 324, line 29. 6. Enter each person's net nonexempt income from lines 34 or 35. 	

MBU NUMBER <u>1</u>	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income
1. Mother	\$ 696
2. Father	\$ 204.66
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	\$ 900.66
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FPL	\$ 938.00
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property - FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - exceeds FPL - Property eligible - FAIL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income eligible - at or below FPL - Property eligible - PASS	

MBU NUMBER <u>2</u>	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt <input type="checkbox"/> Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income
1. Child #1	\$ 214.66
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	\$ 214.66
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FPL	\$ 393.00
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property - FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility - exceeds FPL - Property eligible - FAIL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income eligible - at or below FPL - Property eligible - PASS	

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MBU NUMBER <u>3</u>	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt
	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income
1. Child #2	\$ 404.66
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	\$ 404.66
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FPL	\$ 393.00
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt
	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit	
<input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt
	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit	
<input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	

MBU NUMBER	
Person name/number	Net Nonexempt
	<input type="checkbox"/> Property <input type="checkbox"/> Income
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
TOTAL	
MBUs <input type="checkbox"/> Property Limit	
<input type="checkbox"/> FPL	
Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Excess property – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income ineligibility – exceeds FPL – Property eligible – FAIL <input type="checkbox"/> Income eligible – at or below FPL – Property eligible – PASS	